

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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F.O.  
371

1947

PALESTINE

File No. 46

pp. 4777 - 5269

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UNTIL

1978

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47

PALESTINE

4777

5 JUN 1947

2

Registry Number

E 4777/46/31

FROM

Anna G. Githens

No.

Githens

Dated

Received in Registry

5. June 1947

View on Palestine, Pro Jewish

Various

Last Paper.

4 772

(Minutes.)

References.

- 1) ~~M. S. ...~~
- 2) P. Switzer } 14/6
- 3) G. Martines } 14/6
- 4) R. W. David
- 5) J. W. Vankirk
- 6) M. J. Hogan
- 7) R. G. Hicks
- 8) Miss C. D.
- 9) E. Berger, American Council for Judaism
- 10) American League for a Free Palestine
- 11) N. American <sup>at 11/20</sup> Dept.
- 12) N. American <sup>at 11/20</sup> Dept.

(Print.)

61780

(How disposed of.)

74) ~~Chambers~~  
28 July  
see E 6844/46/11

(Action completed.)

J. E. M. 6/7

(Index)

29/1/48

Next Paper.

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Wt. 24772/717 - 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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3

The letter from the American Council for Judaism has not been entered on the jacket. It is in quite a different category from the others, and should be answered. The A.C.J. is so friendly in its attitude towards H.M.G., ~~contrast~~ contrast especially with other American Jewish organisations, that I think it should be treated with courtesy. I attach a draft.

<sup>CP 3077</sup>  
N. American Dep't.

H. Barclay 247  
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H.B. 218

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Foreign Secretary  
of Great Britain

E 151

4 JUN 1947

E 4777

5 JUN 1947

3212 San Carlos St

Tampa & Florida

U.S.A.

Gentleman:-

It brings joy to my heart, as I read in our Tampa Tribune the Margate England news which I sense will be a peace-time Communism whereby justice, honesty and truthfulness will reign.

My illustrious father, a man of wisdom and genius, claimed, there would have to be, freedom of all peoples of the world, of all creeds, color or race, before there could be a lasting "Peace on Earth Good Will Toward Men";

I being just like my father believed the same, so when I learn of Trotsky and Lenin's ideas, I believed in them, but, a few years later, when my beloved Jewish friend said to me "The Jewish people of the world are going to force respect from the people of the World; I said to her, go to

1	2	3	4	5	6
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to your people and tell them, that "force  
begots force; and that Love is the greatest  
power in the world and it alone can  
bring respect to the Jewish and all peoples  
of the world!" "Force breeds wars & revolutions."

My heart was always with  
the orthodox Jews, for their moral standard  
was like we Quakers - Friends of the World.

We have but to look back  
and see, the one great mistake - force, which  
has for the time being, severed the promise  
of the orthodox Jew to God is "Never to take  
Life!" but our God is a loving God who  
always forgives.

May God bless you and  
our beloved Winston Churchill, in working  
together toward Peace on Earth

Most Sincerely,

Hanna C. Githens

Hanna Githens - Author

Sponsored by 7 "Scientists of the Mind" whose findings are verified "The Drachko Volume"

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3 JUN 1947  
S. H. H. DEPT.



11 JUN 1947

175  
E 6  
271, Parkside Ave  
Brooklyn N.Y.  
May 27, 1947

Mr. Ernest Bevin  
% House of Parliament  
10 Downing Street  
London England  
Dear Sir,

INDEXED

I am writing for the children of Judea Centre Hebrew school on the Palestine problem. When the Balfour Declaration was proclaimed it said, "that England should watch over Palestine and not try to own it." The English Government said that they would give Palestine to the Jews and they went back on their word.

Yours truly,  
Paul Switzer

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Précis.

*Pro Jew*

*FK*  
*7*

In a letter to the House of Commons dated March 1st 1947, Consuelo Martines of Caruso 2 B, esquina a la Ronda, Mexico City, reminds them that Jesus was a Jew, as were his disciples. It should never be forgotten that the Jews are the first-born, as Jesus is the first-born of the Father, nor should the two Commandments to love God and to love one's neighbours as one's self be forgotten.

E I I

11 JUN 1947

INDEXED

1	2	3	4	5	6

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7

INDEXED

*With the  
Speaker's Secretary's Compliments*

*No reply sent.*

*Ralph Verney.*

1	2	3	4	5	6

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A la honorable:

Cámara de las Comunes.  
de la gran Bretaña.

Muy Señores míos:

Perdonadme la libertad que me tomo  
en dirigirme a vuestras excelencias,  
y lo hago con el único propósito que  
meditéis por breves momentos en  
estas palabras, y en el espíritu que  
entrañan.

Para evitar que vuestros pensamientos  
vuelen en distintas direcciones y formen  
juicios que no tienen razón de ser.

Solamente impulsada por el amor a mis  
semejantes llevo a las puertas  
de vuestros corazones, abridlas since-  
ramente para que guardéis estas palabras  
que contestara el mismo Señor Jesucristo  
a una pregunta de un Dr de la ley.

Amaras al Señor tu Dios, con todo tu  
corazón y con toda tu alma, y con  
toda tu mente.

Este es el primero y gran mandamiento.

El segundo es semejante a este.  
Amaras a tu prójimo como a ti mismo.  
De estas dos mandamientos depende  
toda la ley y los profetas.

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Nota

10

Disculpadme que os escriba en mi  
profridionna d-Castellano.

No quiero la intervencion de segunda  
persona que me hiciera este escrito  
en Ingles.

Si he hallado gracia en vuestros  
razones dignas aconsejarme  
recibo sin causaros molestia  
solamente que me digais. Recibido  
muy agradecida

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No hemos de olvidar jamás que Jesús.  
nacido, vivió y murió judío, lo mismo que  
sus discípulos, y nunca se consideraron  
de otro modo.

Debemos reconocer que los judíos tienen el  
galardón de ser los primogénitos del Dios Altísimo  
en nuestro Señor y salvador Jesucristo.

Dice Dios que al hijo que más ama a este  
castiga. Ellos están pagando su rebeldía  
pero son los primogénitos en los propósitos  
de Dios.

Prueba que nació en ellos, vivió con ellos,  
y murió siendo el Rey de los judíos.

y no escogió a otra raza. Este es el testimonio  
que son los primogénitos como Jesús  
es el primogénito del Padre.

Bueno es recordar siempre que toda ley  
violada entraña su propio castigo.  
Conociéndola podemos obedecerla y cosechar  
los beneficiosos resultados que siempre  
allega su cumplimiento.

Digámosle a vos preciosa de Jesús que  
nos dice. Si me amáis guardad  
mis mandamientos.

Con todo respeto me afresco a  
vuestras ordenes, y aceptad este  
mensaje de amor fraternal,  
de una mejiçana viejecita de 65 años  
y que os desea todo género de bien.

Caracelo Martínez

v/c Caruso R. B.  
-esquina a la Ronda-  
Méjico  
D. F.

1-3-47

1	2	3	4	5	6
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477/46/21

95 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

18 JUN 1947

May 2, 1947

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin  
Minister, Foreign Affairs  
London, England

INDEXED 12

Sir:-

In 1917, Lord Allenby - with the aid of the Allied Nations - conquered Palestine from Turkey, which was then an axis partner.

A Palastinian Army of gallant Jewish soldiers and co-religionists of Allied countries fought and bled; and Many made the supreme sacrifice.

The Balfour Declaration of a Jewish Homeland, found favor with the Allied Nations - including the United States.

It was the Balfour Declaration of a Jewish Homeland that encouraged thousands of Israelites to return unto the Promised Land.

It was the Balfour Declaration of a Jewish Homeland which gave Israel renew'd hope throughout the World; - that the redemption of the Holy land was about to be fulfilled.

It was the Balfour Declaration of a Jewish Homeland that prompted the League Of Nations to award the Mandate over Palestine to Great Britian - by virtue of her sacred pledge.

When the Right Honorable Winston Churchill visited our shores last year, he declared: "Everybody knows that I am a Zionist."

Although Great Britian has repudiated her sacred pledge, and violated the terms of the mandate, what of the Allied Nations that has affirmed and reaffirmed the pledge!

As for the claims of the Arabs:- What claims did the Arabs have under Turkish domination? Beside, the Arabs possess the whole of Arabia - a vast stretch of territory flowing with oil - and oil!

Is it not a fact, that, for centuries, Palestine lay waste. Now, that a remnant of Israel has returned, the Arabs are challanging their Right to a Jewish Homeland - guaranteed by the Allied Nations.

Is it necessary to remind the Arabs that Palestine was conquered from the Turks; and that the Conquerors (Allied Nations) are under no moral obligations to give ear unto the Grand Mufti or his followers, whose loyalty during the late war was pro-nazi.

I beg to remain, sir,

Very truly yours,

B. Disraeli David

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**61780**

10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office



The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to ~~previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on~~.....

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.
2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.
3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 20.6.47.

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*Entire page*  
95 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

May 2, 1947

Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee  
10 Downing St. London England

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### The Palestine Issue

#### Branding Jews "Terrorists" Considered As Confusing Real Problem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It is with regret that I find it necessary to write this letter to the newspaper that has come to be considered among the greatest of news organs in the world. I have noted, however, and with great apprehension, that THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken a stand on Palestine which is inconsistent with the merits of the Jewish case and, more particularly, unjust to the case of the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

I am not going to attempt to come to the defense of the Irgun movement. It is rather my intention to weigh some of the issues which seem to have been lost in the shuffle of catch phrases and clichés which have been tossed about and disseminated.

The phrases—"terrorists," "bandits and assassins," "misguided diehards"—designed to draw upon the emotions of the American reading public, are of common vintage. But by now they should have become as mellow as well-aged wines, for they are not of modern derivation.

#### Subjected to Name-Calling

Whenever and wherever men have realized that freedom and the right to govern themselves are more precious than life itself they have been subjected to humiliations and name-calling. We Americans cannot be of so short a memory as to have forgotten the struggle of our forefathers who lived as pawns in the hands of foreign rulers. We have come to know what it is to live as a free people—possessing all the glorious privileges which have evolved as rights—because our ancestors refused to appease their oppressors.

It was our forefathers who were among the first in modern history to grasp the idea that "talk" without "action" can be as impotent as guns without bullets. Today Jewish men and women have discovered, too, that words which merely imply but do not carry weight are of no use.

Yet we still have not learned the lesson of history and we criticize an earnest attempt to put meaning behind determination.

The Jews have begun to comprehend that the peoples who beg for existence are pitied—then forgotten. It is the idealist who fights for his beliefs and makes them actualities through his doggedness, not his dreams, that is respected. Some men still cling to the pacifist view, and because of Munich-like performances, such as that of the recent meeting of the United Nations, they have deteriorated to the diminishing point in influence. Genteel manners are admirable, but submission is deplorable. Current submission to the will of the British Empire, whose sole purpose in calling the United Nations meeting was to define the Palestinian conflict as a Jewish-Arab struggle, with the Crown as an innocent bystander, has merely served to complicate a decision vital to the peace of the world.

#### Diversion by Subtleties

We, as thinking Americans, whether Christian or Jew, must not allow our sympathies to be diverted by subtleties. The Jews who fought side by side with thousands of other freedom-loving men, the Jews who live now in DP camps much as they did under Hitler, and the Jews who are fighting force with force in the underground of Palestine were not deceived. They have forsaken bowing and handshaking for weapons, because human patience has its limits and emancipation is their right.

Who are we to condemn action? Is not the settlement of the "issue," that

*8694 Ventura Ave*  
*Margate NJ*  
*May 31 1947*



*4774 46 12/16*

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs London*



His Stand on the  
MARGATE, May 29 (AP).—In the course of his speech today Foreign Secretary Bevin said the difficulties in Palestine were fundamental.  
"I understand the Jews," he said. "It is a war between Jews and gentiles which is involved by the treatment of the Jews—not only by Hitler but by others through the years. It's an international thing."  
"Most of the policy in recent years has been run from New York, and how can I deal with United States nationals? I can't."

*read a short extract in which I am Herewith, and that it is a me that a of the foreign office into office empire*

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Who are we to condemn action? Is not the settlement of the "issue," that is Palestine, essential to the peace we are seeking? Americans are involved not only for humanitarian reasons but also because of our international economic and political commitments. Is it not time to realize that talking has failed to result in a satisfactory settlement and that desperate human beings must now fight—with their very hands, if necessary—if they hope to exist? Call this "terrorism" if you wish, but when you do, remember the "terrorists" of 1776.

JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN,  
Administrative Chairman, Political Action Committee for Palestine.  
New York, May 21, 1947.

THE SLEEPING HARBOUR

His Stand on the

MARGATE, May 29 (AP).—In the course of his speech today Foreign Secretary Bevin said the difficulties in Palestine were fundamental.

"I understand the Jews," he said. "It is a war between Jews and gentiles which is involved by the treatment of the Jews—not only by Hitler but by others through the years. It's an international thing."

"Most of the policy in recent years has been run from New York, and how can I deal with United States nationals? I can't."

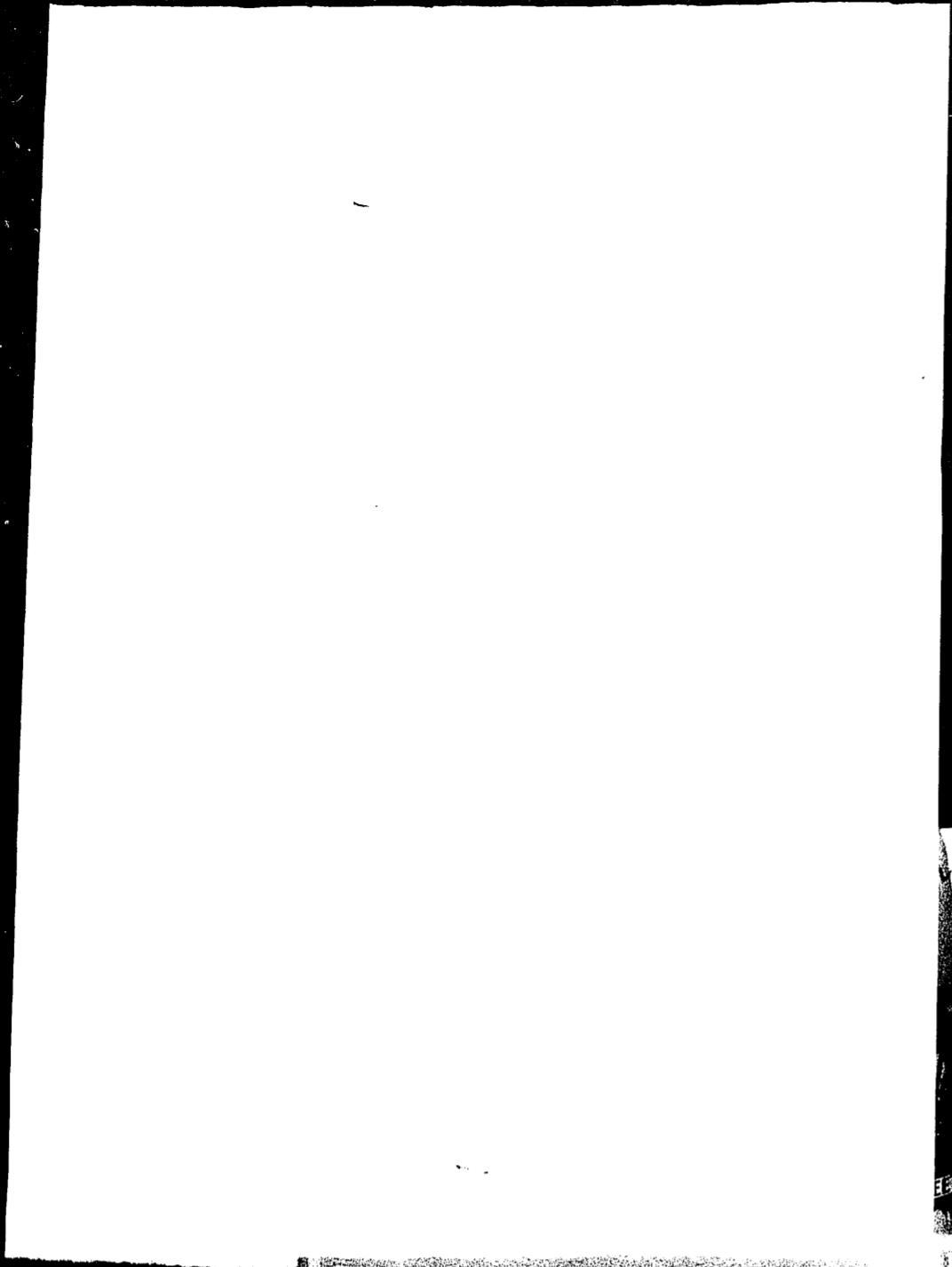
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British Empire*

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Enter for  
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 May 31. 1947  
 1946  
 4744 46 12916

Mr. Atlee:  
 Prime Minister  
 10 Downing St  
 London England

Honorable Sir.

I have read a short statement  
 of Mr. Beveridge which I am  
 enclosing herewith, and  
 wish to say that it is a  
 surprise to me that a  
 Secretary of the Foreign Office  
 of the British Empire

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16  
Should be such an Ignoramus. or believe that most people are so stupid that they will believe to such trash no wonder the influence of the British Empire is sinking low and low look who is heading the foreign office if you will compare Berris with the names of his illustrious predecessors. you will realize why  
Respectfully J. W. VanKise

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Hon. Mr. Bevin  
Foreign Office  
Whitehall  
SW.

Mr. [unclear] of Empire Hostel -  
for Seamen 17  
Commercial Rd  
London E.

4774 46 31

INDEXED INDEXED

Re Palestine

Whatever the Palestine Committee of U.N.O. decides - WE - THE BRITISH TAXPAYERS, demand - that the mandate be handed over to U.N.O. lock, stock & barrel. We have spent enough blood & treasure on that small piece of land surface - & we should demand repayment of those sums from U.N.O. - or by a head tax on all Jews in England.

If the Government won't give our Military Forces more latitude in wiping out the Jewish Yhugs - then for Heavens sake - withdraw our Forces altogether - & let the Arabs have a go - & then we shall see the Jewish assassins yelling for mercy.

Our good manly British troops are too fine & too valuable to us for them to be shot in the back by a lot of stinking, lousy Ex-russian & Polish Jews - the former scum of Europe.

Besides we are fed up as taxpayers with having to pay the £50 million a year it is costing our Army & Civil Service to protect & safeguard from the Arabs, who, mark my words - will settle scores with the Jewish parasites who wish to steal their land in the not far-distant future.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

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61780

2/ What do you think the Arab states  
have formed a federation of military  
states - on all borders of Palestine for? 18

All nations bar the British are  
realists - & they <sup>the Arabs</sup> know that sooner  
or later - they will have to have a  
crack at the insolent Jews in Palestine

Balfour's Folly - has cost this country  
so much money - that we must cut  
the loss at once - if it is not to  
bankrupt us altogether. But apart  
from money - why should 100,000  
of our best youth - be cooped up  
in semi-military concentration camps  
- for fear they might kill a few  
dirty - filthy Jews.

It is all very well saying all  
Jews are not alike - but never in  
history - except in the betrayal of  
Christ by Judas - has a nation been  
so betrayed as <sup>we</sup> by these modern  
versions of this despicable race.

The fact that the Jewish majority  
cannot control these young assassins - shows  
they haven't the will to do so - in other  
words, they secretly glory in their  
murderous exploits. In reality - they are  
all tarred with the same brush.  
Many people in this ~~any~~ country are  
saying that Hitler & his compatriots were  
not far wrong - in sizing up the  
underlying strata of Anarchy in the  
Jewish National mental make-up - viz.  
they are worshippers of force & therefore afraid of it.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

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3/ when it appears among themselves.

Anyway, why should Mr Dalton: 19  
have to give us increased Austerity  
- when it would not be necessary  
if the £50 million wasted on Palestine  
each year - went to relieve our  
financial difficulties that make  
Austerity, at present, unavoidable.

Look how much could be saved  
by reducing the Army by the  
100,000 young men (potential workers)  
cooped up in Palestine in order to  
carry out a pipe dream of a former  
Tory Prime Minister (A.J. Balfour)

Look how much more coal &  
production of goods we should get  
by employing that 100,000 at home  
in mines & factories - instead  
of putting them in a spot where  
they have their young lives cut  
short by gangster bullets - &  
casually - thrown hand grenades.  
In that hot climate - they cannot  
even enjoy a sea-bathe. in security.

No government, not even U.N.O.  
can hold back the pre-destined clash  
between the Jews & Arabs. for the  
possession of Palestine. & the sooner it comes  
off the better for all the World - & then  
we shall really have Peace on Earth.

So, do all in your power - to bring  
about - the denunciation of the Mandate  
& let the sub-normal Semites stew in  
their own juice. Yours Truly M.J. Hogan  
A.B.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1			2	

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4777 46 31

JUL 1947 35 Mansfield Rd.

Derby  
July 9 - 1947.

M<sup>r</sup>. E. Perin.  
Foreign Secretary of Britain

Sir  
In the great Plan of Salvation which  
Almighty God has purposed for mankind,  
the time has arrived for His People  
the Jews to begin to return to their  
own Land.

His Divine work of restoration will  
take many years to accomplish & will not  
be completed until the return to this  
Earth of Jesus Christ. "THE KING OF THE JEWS"

In the meantime the ~~decrees~~ decree of  
Heaven calls upon Britain to protect  
the Jews & help forward the cause  
of Zionism.

The Finger of God has indicated a  
course to be pursued by Britain which  
cannot be eroded. She is to remain  
guardian of the Jews & the Holy Land,  
until the 'NORTHERN CONFEDERACY OF NATIONS'  
comes down upon the Land to spoil the  
Jewish people & to do battle with the.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
**61780**

protecting power (EZEKIEL CHAPTERS 38 AND 39).  
 At this juncture Christ will reappear.  
 ✓ "The Battle of the Great Day of God  
 Almighty" will take place. ✓ The Northern  
 power will be utterly destroyed & Christ  
 will establish Himself as the King  
 of Judah & Israel on the Throne of His  
 father David. The work of Britain  
 in Palestine will then obviously be  
 finished.

After Christ has re-gathered the  
 outcasts of Judah & Israel "purged  
 out the rebels from among them" &  
 by severe chastisement. Then  
 the Way of God, He will make of  
 the small remnant the greatest  
 nation in all history. The Jews  
 will in that Day (THE MILLENIUM) be the  
 "head of the nations". Jerusalem will  
 be the Capitol of the World & Heavens,  
 Lord of all the Earth. The purpose of God with this  
 Earth cannot be frustrated. His plan  
 will be worked out to the very last  
 detail "The Kingdoms of this world  
 shall become the Kingdoms of our Lord  
 ✓ of His Christ."

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5

24

YEA THOSE NATIONS SHALL BE UTTERLY  
WASTED.

There are many other  
similar passages of scripture relative  
to the ultimate destruction of Israel  
which may be quoted, but let these  
suffice. Our Lord Jesus Christ  
said " IF THEY BELIEVE NOT MOSES  
& THE PROPHETS, NIETHER WILL THEY BE  
PERSUADED THOUGH ONE RISE FROM THE  
DEAD."

Trusting Sir, that you  
will give these few, altogether  
inadequate remarks your earnest  
consideration & not think me presumptuous  
in writing to you on this matter.

As beg to remain.

Yours most respectfully

Ronald F. C. Dickson.

(SERVANT OF JESUS CHRIST.)

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FO 371

61780

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Received June 25, 47  
 4787 46 21  
 Dear Mr. Benveniste 25  
 12 JUL 1947  
 I am sorry because of the trouble you're having in the land of Israel. But we are doing what we can for you. We are taking your troublesome problem to the Lord in prayer. He is the only one who can help it, no one else can. The U.N. conference can't because they do not see the Lord in the matter. Oh Mr. English - man with miss Palestine on your arms running all over for help except to God in Heaven. We trying to help you by bumping it to God.

Turn over

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I we are giving you a  
few warnings so please  
listen we arnt going to  
read or criticize. but we  
do tell you to seek the Lord  
these are evil days. do you  
realize that we are living in  
the last days. & the Lord  
Jesus shall soon come in  
the sky & take away his  
people. then there will be  
a a terrible time on earth  
afterward such as has never  
been before. the Devil man  
will come & take hold of  
all government affairs. Oh.  
how terrible. the son of  
perdition & the Lord is  
going to punish all who  
run their countries under  
his orders.

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2/ we are warning you  
do not have anything to do 27  
with this man when he  
comes forth, for he is a  
demon from hell. He will  
of course come with easy  
solutions on all troubles of  
the world. He will work  
wonders & deceive everybody  
he lives today Mr Englishman  
in one of your countries in a  
fine palace on the bank of a  
river & he goes by the ~~name~~  
of title of prince, so there is  
a big danger for you, & I want  
to warn you please do not run  
your own country, Palestine,  
or any country under his  
orders, for if you do, God

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23  
Will punish you not  
for it. I am telling you this  
because the bible says so.  
Please take the Bible I read  
revelations 13 chapt. & you will  
find the description of this man.  
We are praying that you  
will get right with Jesus. so  
you may go along when he  
comes for his people. may  
God bless you to that end.  
& as you have been ~~was~~ asking  
others to help you in your  
Palestine problem. we shall  
take <sup>advantage</sup> ~~advantage~~ of that by  
taking it to the Lord in  
prayer. that's the best we  
can do. & we also want to  
say be good to the Jews.

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3/ Don't be offended if we  
tell you to be good to  
the Jews. They are God's  
Covenant people & Palestine  
is their promised land.  
You mustn't invade their  
country for the Lord won't  
stand for that. He wants  
the Jews to have it all. & be  
good to them & God will  
bless you for it. as for the  
mandate we won't say  
& we can't say for you to  
give it up. but we do say  
seek the Lord who gave it  
to you, & ask him to show  
you what to do. & we seen  
about someone in the U.N.  
conference who want you to

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press it up right away,  
but walk out for them  
as they have something  
else in mind concerning  
Palestine. That's why we  
are warning you, walk out  
before it is too late  
so you should do nothing  
but let God in heaven  
show you what to do with  
the mandate. if you give it  
up because of wicked people  
~~that~~ you tell you to, you  
may be doing something that  
sin. only God has right to  
show you what to do about  
that. no one else has. we  
are saying that both Jew &  
Englishman must get right  
with God. may he bless  
you to that end in my prayer.  
Miss C. D. Evangelist is O. S. A.

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31  
SINCERE  
SYMPATHY

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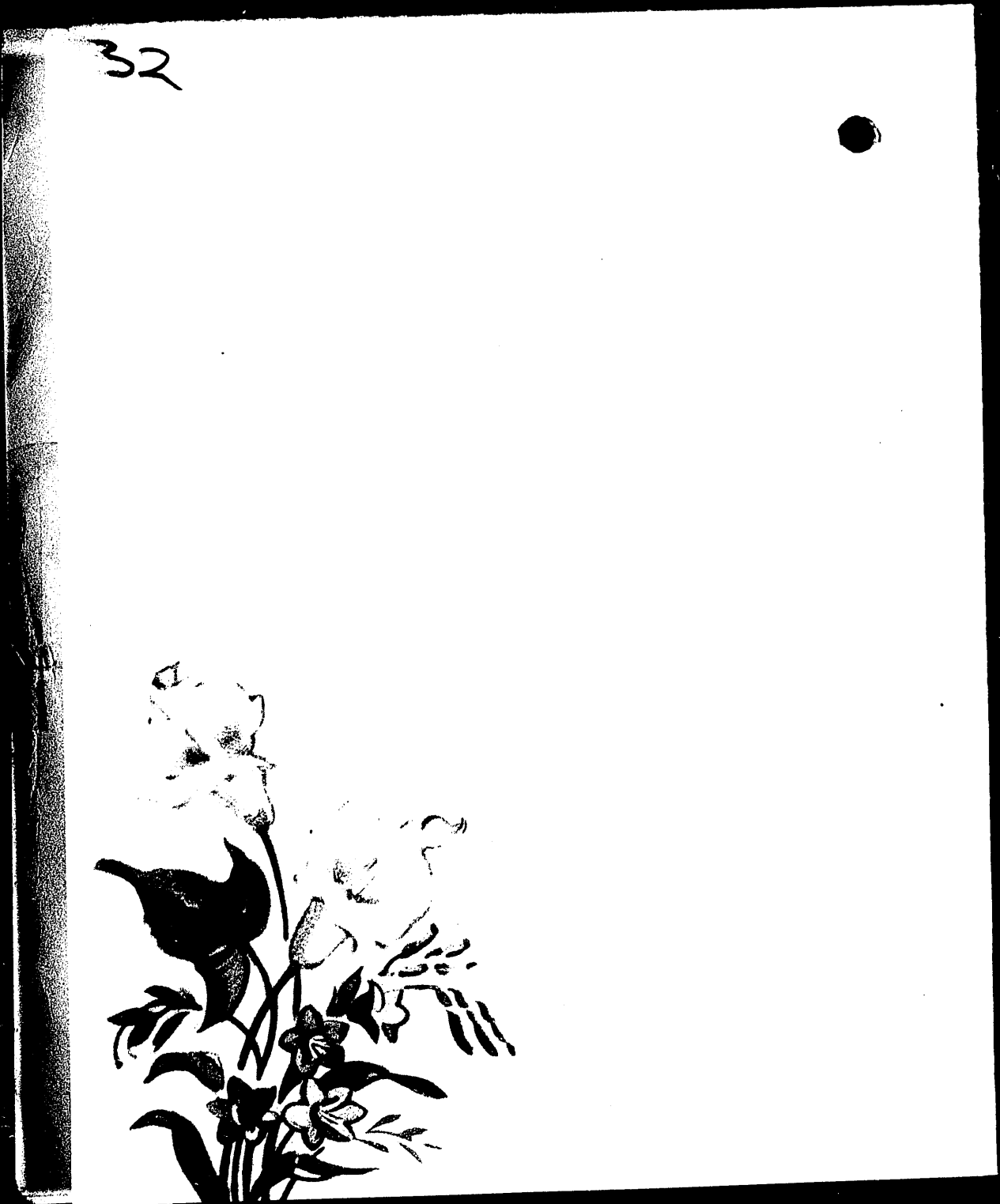
FO 371 / 61780

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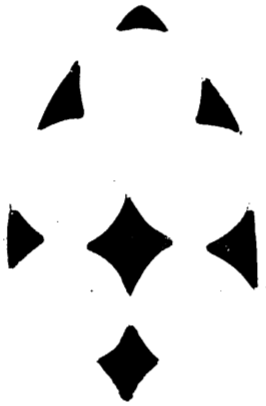
Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**





34.



Mr Englishman, as we believe God has given Palestine & the madale in your charge, please send him in the matter of what to do with it now & be good to the Jews.

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FORM No. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

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## CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

CX 34A  
308

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.) 1947 JUL 10 PM 11 53

361 NEWYORK 484/483 1/80 10

NLT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE

10 DOWNING ST LDN=

4777/46/31  
18 JUL 1947

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT LABOR DIVISION  
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE JUNE 26  
1947 WHEREAS THE BRITISH WHO CAME TO PALESTINE AS MANDATORIES  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO RECONSTITUTE THAT  
COUNTRY AS THE HOMELAND OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE PROCLAIMED  
THEMSELVES IN 1939 BY ISSUANCE OF THE WHITE PAPER AS SOVEREIGN  
RULERS OF THAT TERRITORY NOT BOUND BY ANY INTERNATIONAL  
OBLIGATIONS AND UNLIMITED IN THEIR POWER

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

35

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

2/361

WHEREAS THE COERCIVE MEASURES WHICH THEY WERE COMPELLED TO  
TAKE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THAT REGIME TRANSFORMED PALESTINE  
INTO AN OCCUPIED COUNTRY AND ITS POPULATION INTO AN OPPRESSED  
PEOPLE WITHOUT RECOURSE TO ANY COURT LOCAL OR INTERNATIONAL  
FOR REDRESS OF WRONGS BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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FORM NO. 6B.

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RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

3/36/

WHEREAS THE HEBREW PEOPLE REALIZING THAT THEY HAD BEEN  
 BETRAYED BY THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A SACRED TRUST ON THEIR  
 BEHALF AND THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CONDONED BY THEIR  
 SILENCE THE ARBITRARY OCCUPATION REGTME REVOLTED OPENLY  
 AGAINST THE INVADER JUST AS OTHER NORMAL PEOPLE HAD DONE  
 BEFORE THEM WHEN FACED BY A SIMILAR SITUATION

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RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON

EL. LONDON WALL 1234.

37

WHEREAS SINCE ALL SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION HEBREW AND  
 NONHEBREW HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH OPPRESSOR  
 THE DEMAND THAT THE BRITISH GET OUT OF PALESTINE BECAME  
 UNANIMOUS

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

38

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

5/361

WHEREAS DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF A POWERFUL NAVY AN  
 EFFICIENT AIR FORCE AND AN ARMY AND POLICE FORCE NUMBERING  
 SOME 150000 THE SITUATION OF THE BRITISH IN PALESTINE  
 BECAME UNTENABLE TO THE POINT WHERE THEY HAD TO SEEK SAFETY  
 BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURES AND FORTIFIED ZONES WITH  
 CURFEWS FREQUENTLY IMPOSED ON THE WHOLE POPULATION AND  
 SHOOTINGS AT SIGHT AGAINST ANYBODY SEEN IN THE STREETS

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ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

INDIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

39

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

WHEREAS THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION WHICH SHARES THE GUILT FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF SIX MILLION HEBREWS IN EUROPE THROUGH ITS INHUMAN REFUSAL TO LET THOSE WHO COULD BE SAVED FIND SHELTER IN THEIR HOMELAND PALESTINE CONTINUES EVEN TWO YEARS AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES TO PREVENT THE REMNANTS OF THE HEBREWS FOR REPATRIATING THEMSELVES TO THE ONLY LAND WHERE THEY WOULD BE WELCOMED AND ECONOMICALLY ABSORBED AND RESETTLED

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40

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

7/13/67

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT WE THE DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK-CITY CONFERENCE OF THE LABOR DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE ASSEMBLED THIS 26TH DAY OF JUNE 1947 1 APPLAUD THE ACTIVE RESISTANCE OF THE HEBREW NATION TO THE TYRANNICAL LOCAL RULE IMPOSED UPON THE INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE AND

*Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger*

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41.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

URGE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO INSIST THAT THE MANDATORY POWER DESIST IN ITS CURRENT ACTS OF OPEN TERROR AND SUPPRESSION AGAINST THE HEBREW PEOPLE AND URGE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO INVOKE ITS RIGHTS UNDER THE ANGLOAMERICAN CONVENTION OF 1924 REGARDING PALESTINE AND ENGLANDS MANDATORY OBLIGATIONS THERETO AND

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

42

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

9/361 NLT PRIME 37=

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT A COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION BE  
SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE  
MARSHALL TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE  
AND TO BEVIN OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT=

UNSIG.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234. 1947 JUL 10 PM 11 53

362 NEWYORK 484/483 1/80 10

NLT ERNEST BEVIN  
SECRETARY STATE CX 309  
TRANSPORT HOUSE LDN=

4477/46 31.  
15 JUL 1947

INDEXED

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT LABOR DIVISION  
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE JUNE 26  
1947 WHEREAS THE BRITISH WHO CAME TO PALESTINE AS MANDATORIES  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ORDER TO RECONSTITUTE THAT  
COUNTRY AS THE HOMELAND OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE PROCLAIMED  
THEMSELVES IN 1939 BY ISSUANCE OF THE WHITE PAPER AS  
SOVEREIGN RULERS OF THAT TERRITORY NOT BOUND BY ANY  
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND UNLIMITED IN THEIR POWER

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

64

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

2/362 NLT ERN 44=

WHEREAS THE COERCIVE MEASURES WHICH THEY WERE COMPELLED TO TAKE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THAT REGIME TRANSFORMED PALESTINE INTO AN OCCUPIED COUNTRY AND ITS POPULATION INTO AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE WITHOUT RECOURSE TO ANY COURT LOCAL OR INTERNATIONAL FOR REDRESS OF WRONGS BY THE ADMINISTRATION

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TEL: APHS.

45

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3/362 NLT ERN 56=

7

WHEREAS THE HEBREW PEOPLE REALIZING THAT THEY HAD BEEN BETRAYED BY THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A SACRED TRUST ON THEIR BEHALF AND THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CONDONED BY THEIR SILENCE THE ARBITRARY OCCUPATION REGIME REVOLTED OPENLY AGAINST THE INVADER JUST AS OTHER NORMAL PEOPLE HAD DONE BEFORE THEM WHEN FACED BY A SIMILAR SITUATION

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## TELEGRAMS

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

46

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4/362 NLT ERN 30=

WHEREAS SINCE ALL SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION HEBREW AND  
NONHEBREW HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH  
OPPRESSOR THE DEMAND THAT THE BRITISH GET OUT OF PALESTINE  
BECAME UNANIMOUS

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CANADIAN N

TELEGRAPHS.

47

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5/362 ERN 65/64=

WHEREAS DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF A POWERFUL NAVY AN  
 EFFICIENT AIR FORCE AND AN ARMY AND POLICE FORCE  
 NUMBERING SOME 150000 THE SITUATION OF THE BRITISH  
 IN PALESTINE BECAME UNTENABLE TO THE POINT WHERE THEY  
 HAD TO SEEK SAFETY BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURES AND  
 FORTIFIED ZONES WITH CURFEWS FREQUENTLY IMPOSED ON THE  
 WHOLE POPULATION AND SHOOTINGS AT SIGHT AGAINST ANYBODY  
 SEEN IN THE STREETS

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## CALLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

48

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

6/362 NLT ERN 67=

WHEREAS THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION WHICH SHARES THE GUILT FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF SIX MILLION HEBREWS IN EUROPE THROUGH ITS INHUMAN REFUSAL TO LET THOSE WHO COULD BE SAVED FIND SHELTER IN THEIR HOMELAND PALESTINE CONTINUES EVEN TWO YEARS AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES TO PREVENT THE REMNANTS OF THE HEBREWS FOR REPATRIATING THEMSELVES TO THE ONLY LAND WHERE THEY WOULD BE WELCOMED AND ECONOMICALLY ABSORBED AND RESETTLED

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH

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71362 NLT ERN 52=

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT WE THE DELEGATES TO THE  
NEW-YORK-CITY CONFERENCE OF THE LABOR DIVISION OF THE  
AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE ASSEMBLED THIS  
26TH DAY OF JUNE 1947 1 APPLAUD THE ACTIVE RESISTANCE  
OF THE HEBREW NATION TO THE TYRANNICAL LOCAL RULE  
IMPOSED UPON THE INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE AND

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

50

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8/362 NLT-ERN 53=

2 URGE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO INSIST THAT  
 THE MANDATORY POWER DESIST IN ITS CURRENT ACTS OF OPEN  
 TERROR AND SUPPRESSION AGAINST THE HEBREW PEOPLE AND

3 URGE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO INVOKE  
 ITS RIGHTS UNDER THE ANGLOAMERICAN CONVENTION OF 1924  
 REGARDING PALESTINE AND ENGLANDS MANDATORY OBLIGATIONS  
 THERETO AND

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FORM No. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A., WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.)

# CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

51

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

9/362 NLT ERN 37=

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT A COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION  
BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY  
OF STATE MARSHALL TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE FOREIGN  
RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND TO ATTLEE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT=

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

473

E

E 4798

52

1947

PALESTINE

5 JUN 1947

Registry Number

E 4798/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

A.K. Del.

No.

New York.

Dated

Received in Registry

15 23

3 June 1947

*Palatine, Liaison Officer.*  
*After New York tel 1517 (E 4798/46/31) states*  
*D. H. M. said that committee would prefer*  
*that the Govt Liaison office should not*  
*be accommodated in the same building with*  
*the office of the Committee Secretariat*

Last Paper.

4777

(Minutes.)

References.

*UN. Dept. 14/6*

*M.S. Gains*  
*June 6*

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

*2/17/6*

(Index)

*2/17/6*

Next Paper.

4808

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780



E 4798

E 53

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

15 JUN 1947  
FROM NEW YORK TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to  
the United Nations)

No.40

D. 8.45 p.m. 3rd June, 1947

3rd June, 1947

R. 5.40 a.m. 4th June, 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No.1525 (For Colonial Office)

.....

SECRET

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem.

Following from MacGillivray for Gurney.

Dr. Hoo told me yesterday with reference to the resolution by the Committee regarding liaison offices (see telegram No.1517) that the Committee would prefer that the Government liaison office should not be accommodated in the same building with the offices of the Committee's secretariat; such arrangement he said might give grounds for requests by other bodies for similar position which Committee might in the circumstances find difficult to refuse. Both Hoo and Robbs seem to find some difficulty in grasping distinction between Mandatory power and Palestine administration and that as repeatedly emphasised by Beeley and myself the latter's liaison office has been set up for the purpose of making such administrative arrangements as may be required by the Secretary General in accordance with paragraph 8 of the General Assembly's resolutions of 15th May. I explained that a liaison office had been established for this purpose by the Palestine administration in the Y.M.C.A. and that this location had been chosen solely with a view to the convenience of the Committee. Hoo said he appreciated this but did not withdraw his request. I suggest that Committee's wish be met and that move of liaison office to King David or Advent House or other building adjacent to Y.M.C.A. be effected before arrival of main party on 13th June. This does not apply to enquiries and transport offices which Secretariat suggest should stay as planned in hall of Y.M.C.A. Committee will themselves wish to use accommodation in Y.M.C.A. now occupied by liaison office.

2. In conversation today Dr. Sandstrom stated that he thought it had been a mistake to include the mandatory power in their resolution of yesterday regarding liaison offices which was simply intended as an answer to Jewish

Agency's

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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
**61780**

54

FOIA b7

- 2 -

Agency's request for representation. The Committee he said would of course feel free to consult the mandatory power and the Palestine Government at any time and to seek information and assistance from them.

3. I understand Shertok or David Horowitz is likely to be appointed by Jewish Agency as their liaison officer.

4. The Vice Chairman Dr. Ulloa told me today that he was not intending to go to Palestine where Peru would be represented by his alternate but that he would probably rejoin the Committee at Geneva.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Section for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference:- **FO 371 / 61780**

434

E

E 4808

55

1947

PALESTINE

5 JUN

Registry Number } E4808/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Ben H. Freedman,  
No. New York City.

Dated } 1 June  
Received in Registry } 5 June.

Views on Palestine

Requests audience with H.M. Ambassador, in Washington for personal presentation of information about Palestine situation, Egypt and Sudan, India.

Last Paper.

E 4798

(Minutes.)

References.

12/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Mt. Channing.

W Ford.

June 16

(Action completed.)

G.E.M. 18/6

(Index.)

2/9/48

Next Paper.

48 29

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61780

*[Signature]*  
(S.E. CABLE)  
6/6

The Freedman is Secretary of the League for Christian Peace with justice in Palestine which is something of a family concern. There is no need to pay particular attention to him, but this should be sent to the Channing in Washington with a request that they should take such action as they consider appropriate.

R.G.  
2/9/6

Draft submitted accordingly

JB June 10

*[Signature]*  
(S.E. CABLE)  
10/6

FORM No. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

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## CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

56 E

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234)

NEW YORK

JUN 5 27

L398 132 1/48 31

*E. Dept*

E 4808

5 JUN

NLT HON ERNEST BEVIN

*CM 33 1/2*

FOREIGN SECRETARY

FOREIGN OFFICE

DOWNING ST.

LONDON

URGENT YOUR EXCELLENCY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOU SUGGEST  
YOUR AMBASSADOR WASHINGTON ARRANGE AUDIENCE FOR PERSONAL  
PRESENTATION INFORMATION VITAL FUTURE STANDING ENGLAND STOP  
DEVELOPMENTS DURING LAST YEAR PLACED ME PRESENTLY POSITION  
PRESENT SOLUTION AGREEABLE ACCEPTABLE ALL PARTYS REGARDING  
SITUATION PALESTINE ALSO

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

52

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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FORM NO. 5B.

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## CABLEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

57

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

3/398 ERNEST BEVIN 48=

STOP YOUR PRACTICAL REALISTIC APPROACH INDICATE YOUR  
INTERESTS SUGGESTED AUDIENCE WASHINGTON PURPOSE KEEP BRITAIN  
GREAT STOP LEAGUE FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE IN PALESTINE  
POSITION TODAY RENDER SERVICE YOUR COUNTRY UNABLE OBTAIN  
THRU OTHER CHANNELS BE WISE BE QUICK BE YOURSELF  
RESPECTFULLY=

BEN H FREEDMAN SECRETARY  
300 CENTRAL PARK WEST NEW YORK CITY.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

54-

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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FORM NO. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

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## CABLEGRAM

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

58

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

2/398 NLT HON ERNEST BEVIN 36=

EGYPT SUDAN ALL ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST ALSO PROBABLY INDIA STOP  
YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED  
TAKE ADVANTAGE OPPORTUNITY EXISTING TEMPORARY WHICH WILL  
RESTORE ENGLAND STATUS FOREMOST NATION IN WORLD AND INSURE  
WORLD LEADERSHIP FOR CENTURY

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

53

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Reference:-

FO

371

61780

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(18555) Wt. 43698-114 200m 2/47 G.S.Si. Gp. 620

Registry  
No. E 4802/46/31

Top Secret.
Secret.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

To  
Washington & Lancy  
from  
Eastern Dept.

NA. Dept. 11/6  
first

OUT FILE

+ O C

13 Foreign Office s.w.1.  
16 June 1947,

59

Dear Lancy,  
We enclose herein a copy of a telegram received from Mr. FREEDMAN, secretary of the League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, in which he requests us to arrange an interview between him and H.M. Ambassador.

We leave it to you to take whatever action you ~~may~~ consider ~~most~~ appropriate.

Yours ever  
Eastern Dept  
J.D. Jones

W.M. 11/6

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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435

E

61

1947

PALESTINE

E 4829

6 JUL 1947

Registry Number } E 4829/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No. U.N. Dept.  
New York.  
Dated  
Received in Registry } 1526.  
4. June  
6 June

Politics, Special Committee.  
Refer New York let 1471 (E 4451/46/31)  
transmit report of Committee  
for their journey to Palestine.

ADDRESSED JERUSALEM 241

Last Paper.

4808

(Minutes.)

U.N. Dept. <sup>40</sup>

*[Signature]*  
(TELETYPE)  
6/6

References.

(Print.)

MS. See attached letter from Co.  
and letter to Conference Dept.  
JB

J. S. Denis  
June 6

(How disposed of.)

Dft) Miss D. Lytleton  
Conf. Dept. from Mr. Beith  
June 7

In re Mr. Trafford Smith to Mr. Baxter 6th June 1947

(Action completed.)

*[Signature]*

(Index)

*[Signature]*

Next Paper.

4846

*[Signature]*

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5

Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

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F. 4829 / 46 / 31 Downing Street, 62  
S.W.1.

6th June, 1947.

Dear Baxter,

We understand from MacGillivray that some of the members of the Palestine Committee and their staff will be travelling to Jerusalem via London and will be staying here on the 12th June. MacGillivray said that Beeley had telegraphed particulars of the time-table to you, but I believe that he has not sent you the names of those concerned.

It is clearly desirable to avoid any appearance of putting pressure on these members of the Committee during their short stay in London, but it seems equally desirable to show them all proper courtesy. I think you will agree that this is primarily a Foreign Office responsibility and I am writing to ask if you could make the necessary arrangements to have the party met at the airfield and possibly to offer them seats for the Trooping of the Colour, for which incidentally on this occasion there is no Colonial Office stand.

The principal members of the party are:-

Senor Garcia Granados	(Guatemala)
Justice Sir Abdur Rahman	(India)
Dr. Lisicky	(Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Hood	(Australia)
Dr. Brilej	(Yugoslavia)
Dr. N. S. Blom	(Netherlands)
Mr. A. I. Spits	(Netherlands alternate)
Mr. Entezam	(Iran)
Mr. Mayrand	(Canadian alternate)

/and

C. W. BAXTER, ESQ.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

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63

and the following members of the U.N.O. Secretariat  
of Assistant Secretary grade:-

Mr. Paul Cremona  
Mrs. Margaret Arakie  
Mr. Constantin Stavropoulos  
Mr. Ian I. G. Milner  
Mr. Paul Leake.

*Yours sincerely*

*Frank Smith*

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**

Code

E 4829 FILES

64

FROM NEW YORK TO JERUSALEM JUN 1947

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative  
to United Nations)

No. 41

D. 7.07 p.m. 4th June, 1947.

4th June, 1947.

R. 1.45 a.m. 5th June, 1947.

Repeated to : FOREIGN OFFICE NO. 1526  
(for Colonial Office)

MMMMMMMM

My telegram No. 20.

E 1471640

Following is present plan of Committee for their  
journey to Palestine :

First party, consisting of Chief Administrative  
Officer and 33 junior officers of the Secretariat, to leave  
New York by special T.W.C. Charter on Friday, June 6th,  
arriving Lydda 11.30 hours Sunday, June 8th, via Shannon  
and Rome.

2. Second party, consisting of 7 members of Committee, 3  
alternates, 8 press representatives, 3 officials of Jewish  
agencies and 9 members of Secretariat or Delegation, to  
leave New York by B.O.A.C. Charter on Tuesday, June 10th,  
arriving Lydda June 14th via Shannon, London and Rome.

3. Third party, consisting of [gp. undec.] 2 other members  
of Committee, 2 alternates, Hoo Robles Bunche and 16 other  
members of the Secretariat or Delegation, to leave New York  
by T.W.A. Charter on Wednesday, June 11th, arriving Lydda  
11.30 hours Friday, June 13th, via Shannon and Rome.

4. Peruvian and Czech alternates are travelling indepen-  
dently from Paris by T.W.A., arriving probably on the 13th.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office.]

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Reference:-

FO

371

61780

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

65

7th June, 1947.

E.

Tel. is NO: 41 of 4th June/47,  
from New York to Jerusalem.

..... With reference to our telephone conversation of  
..... this morning, I send you herewith a copy of a letter  
..... from the Colonial Office about the passage through  
England of some members of the Palestine Committee  
..... and their staff, and a copy of the telegram from  
New York on the same subject.

2. Would you please keep in touch with B.O.A.C. with  
a view to extending all possible courtesies and  
facilities to this party. Perhaps you would kindly  
keep me informed about their times of arrival and  
departure, as finally fixed.

( J. G. S. Beith. )

Miss Diana Lyttelton,  
Conference Department,  
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO

371

61780

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436

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E 4846 66

1947

PALESTINE

JUN

Registry Number

4846/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del

No.

New York

Dated

1536

Received in Registry

5 June 6

Palatine, Special Committee

For MacGillivray from Beely.  
Called on Sandstrom, who present intention  
to spend few or six weeks in Palestine  
and committee have decided to postpone  
public hearing until they have seen something  
of the situation.  
ADDRESSED JERUSALEM 42.

Last Paper.

4829

References.

W.V. Dept. <sup>42</sup>

P.S. Davis  
June 7

(Print.)

Making contact with the terrorists does  
not seem a good idea.

(How disposed of.)

RJ  
arran  
9/6

WV notes  
9/6

We can wait and see whether

C.O. comment.

MJ

9/6

(Action completed.)

P. Kelly 9/6

(Index)

[Signature]

Next Paper.

4848

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

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Reference: FO 371 61780



487

E

E 4848 68

6 JUN. 1947

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number } E4848/06/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

U.K. Tel.  
New York.

Dated

Received in Registry

1537  
5, June  
6 -

*Palatial, documents required.*  
*State Secretariat of Committee have asked for few copies of passage relating to Palestine in Secretary of State speech at Labour Party Conference. would be grateful if could arrange to send these to Jerusalem.*

Last Paper.

4846

References.

(Minutes.)

*Letter to Mr. Fitzgerald (C.O.) enclosing three copies of our Telegram No. 1050 to Cairo, which contained the relevant passage.*

*[Signature]*  
(S.E. CABLE)

7/6

*[Signature]*  
June 7

*Seen by Mr. Gorman*  
*[Signature]* 7/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

*apt. C.A. Fitzgerald*  
*B.V. care*  
*June 9.*

(Action completed.)

*[Signature]* 9/6

(Index)

*[Signature]*  
2/7/48

Next Paper.

4849

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Reference:-  
**FO 371** / **61780**



En Clair

E 4848  
FILES

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

6 JUN 1947

69

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the  
United Nations)

No. 1557

D. 2.50 p.m. 5th June, 1947

5th June, 1947

R. 9.00 p.m. 5th June, 1947

u u u u u

Following for Baxter from Beeley.

The Secretariat of the Palestine Committee have  
asked for a few copies of the passage relating to  
Palestine in the Secretary of State's speech at the  
Labour Party Conference. They would be grateful  
if you could arrange to send these to Jerusalem.

[Copy sent to Mr. C.W. Baxter].



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Reference:-  
FO 371 / 61780

Registry  
No. E4848/46/31  
S.E.C.

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft.

To  
Mr. Fitzgerald (c.o.)  
from  
Mr. Cable

JB June 7

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(13555) Wt. 48998-114 200m 2/47 G.S.S. Cp. 620

OUT FILE

Foreign Office SWI.  
June 1947

70

Dear Fitzgerald,

I enclose <sup>a</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>whites</sup> ~~one~~ of a  
from New York ~~showing that~~  
the Secretary of the Palestine Committee have asked for copies of the  
message relating to Palestine ~~which~~  
The Secretary of State's speech at  
the Labour Party Conference on  
29<sup>th</sup> May to be sent to Jerusalem  
I enclose ~~the~~ <sup>relevant extract from</sup>  
the Secretary of State's ~~speech~~  
Special Committee of ~~Investigation~~  
Palestine asked for "a few  
copies" of the passage relating  
to Palestine in this speech to  
be sent to Jerusalem. I should  
be grateful if you would  
arrange for these copies to  
be forwarded to Jerusalem ~~as~~  
accordingly.

R.C.

Yours sincerely, V 9/6  
(Sqd.) J.E. Cable.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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OUT FILE

Foreign Office,

S.W.1.

E 4848/46/31

9th June, 1947.

Dear Fitzgerald.

I enclose a copy of a telegram from New York showing that the Secretariat of the Palestine Committee have asked for copies of the passage relating to Palestine in the Secretary of State's speech at the Labour Party Conference on 29th May to be sent to Jerusalem.

I enclose copies of the relevant extract from the speech for transmission to Jerusalem.

*Yours sincerely,*  
*J.E. Cable*  
(I. P. Garrahan)

E. N. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.C.,  
Colonial Office,  
Whitehall,  
S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

Extract from the Speech by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Labour Party Conference at Margate on the 29th May, 1947.

Reference was made by Mr. Rosette to Palestine. He painted an interesting picture of the developments there. I am not going to say one word against anything that the Jews have done in developing Palestine or in resettlement, but that is really not the issue. It became quite clear to my colleagues and me in the negotiation that what was involved was a far more fundamental question than that. Many Jews whom I have met, and particularly British Jews who have been accustomed to our methods of approach, would, I believe, have settled this problem, but the fact is that there are 1,200,000 Arabs there and about 700,000 Jews, or rather more. There is nothing in the Mandate which would warrant me or the British Government taking a step to deprive the Arabs of their rights or deprive them of their liberties or deprive them of their land. The idea is that the Jews should be allowed to immigrate up to any number without let or hindrance. That is not in the Mandate and that is not in the Balfour Declaration. I am not saying whether it is just or unjust that it should be done. But I say that it was not in the power of Great Britain to give it. Therefore, we have referred back to the United Nations to settle this Jewish problem, I hope, once and for all. We have got the Mandate under the League of Nations, and I thought that the proper thing to do when you could not get a settlement was to refer it back to them to settle. I can understand the position of the Jews. It is really a war between Jewry and the gentile, provoked by the horrible treatment of the Jews, not merely by Hitler but by the persecution which has gone on for many years. That is, I think a fair statement of the facts, and it is an international thing. As a matter of fact most of the policy in recent years has been run from New York and how can I deal with American nationals? I really cannot. The only way that you could bring the United States, Russia and everybody else, into a position in which this thing was discussed with a view to a settlement, would be if, instead of denouncing Great Britain, they were in a conference room to put their own proposals forward to be accepted or not accepted. I do not know of any other country in the world which have stood with toleration as much as we have had to stand in this business in the last couple of years. However, the issue is sub judice. As I said in the House of Commons, if there had been only 100,000 refugees going in, I could have settled it.

I have been denounced in all newspapers of the world by Jewish representatives as anti-Semitic. I am told that I did not accept the Anglo-American report. Mr. Crossman was a member of the Committee and he knows that America accepted only one point in that report and the other nine points were discarded. I was willing to go on with the ten in the hope that we would find a solution. Now it is sub judice. There it is.

My advice is the advice which was given by Mr. Solomon,

/who

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 Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

73

who suggested that no resolution be carried on it. Let the thing go. Let U.N.O. deal with it. We shall try to do our best, but I have been asked as to whether I can commit myself to carry out what U.N.O. says. I cannot speak for the Government because we have not decided, but I personally would want to know whether all the other United Nations would accept the solution as well. It is not enough for me on behalf of Great Britain to sit there and accept it, and I want to know, and I shall want to know, whether this thing is settled once and for all. The thing is so bitter, feelings are so high between Jew and Arab; and it is so difficult all over the world that I will say nothing more.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61780



E 4849  
75

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1539

D. 4.32 p.m. 5th June 1947.

5th June 1947.

R. 11.30 p.m. 5th June 1947.

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem  
Washington (Saving)

IMPORTANT  
GIANT

rrrrrr

My telegram No. 1517. *E. W. Z. K. K.*

Palestine.

My immediately following telegram contains the text of a letter dated the 4th June, which I have received from Hee.

2. I understand that Sandstrom, while inclined to think that the formal presentation of evidence by His Majesty's Government might, with advantage, be deferred until the Committee is in Geneva, also takes the view that a Liaison Officer would be of use at an earlier stage. One function which he has in mind for a Liaison Officer is that of advising you, and the Colonial Secretary in the light of his contacts with the Committee, on the kind of evidence they are likely to request in Geneva.

Foreign Office please pass Important to High Commissioner Jerusalem as my telegram No. 44.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].



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Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

489

E

E 4852 76

1947

PALESTINE

ok JUN 47

Registry Number

E 4852/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

U.K. Del

Dated

New York

Received in Registry

1540,  
5 June  
6 -

Palestine, Special Committee  
Refers New York tel 4539 (E4849/46/31)  
New Committee text of letter referred to  
describing Liaison Officer, asks for  
name of officer of U.K.

Last Paper.

4849

(Minutes.)

Copy Co. (for Treaty Unit)

References.

UN Dept.

We shall have to suggest a name, when we know Co.'s wishes. Mr Trotford Smith will no doubt be in touch with Mr Crossan

D.S. Smith  
June 7

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ Shaffer Smith  
P.O.

✓ 13 June

Now see C.O. tel: no: 1212 to Jerusalem.  
The proposal is that Mr MacGillivray should be Liaison Officer while the C.O. is in Palestine.

(Action completed.)

G.L.M. 25/6

(Index.)

21/6/48

Next Paper.

E 4860

30471 F.O.P

Memo E 514-1/46/31

Handwritten signature and initials

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Reference: FO 371 61780

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En Clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the  
United Nations)

No. 1540

D. 4.00 p.m. 5th June 1947.

5th June 1947.

R. 10.40 p.m. 5th June 1947.

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem  
Washington (Saving)

IMPORTANT

rrrrrr

My immediately preceding telegram. E

Palestine.

Following is text:

[Begins]

I have the honour to inform you that the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine after careful consideration of the problem of its relations with representatives of the mandatory power and of the population of Palestine adopted on 3rd June at its third meeting the following rule of procedure.

"The mandatory power the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine may appoint liaison officers to the Committee who shall supply such information or render such other assistance as the Committee may require. The liaison officers may sue motu present at the discretion of the Committee such information as they may think advisable"

I would appreciate it if you would inform me at an early date of the name of the liaison officer of the United Kingdom if it may wish to designate such an officer.

[Ends].

E 4852

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

4852 / 46 / 31

JUN 1947

15  
78

75872/154

Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 10th June, 1947. 14.30 ~~INDEXED~~

IMMEDIATE

No. 1212 Top Secret.

Reference New York telegram to Foreign Office No. 1539 repeated to you as No. 44 I consider that we could not have a better Liaison Officer for this purpose than MacGillivray and it does not seem likely that he will require assistance of any representative of H.M.G. from the U.K. while the Committee is in Palestine. I understand that Foreign Office concur in this view. Do you agree?

2. Other arrangements will be necessary if the Committee wishes to hear evidence from H.M.G. in Geneva, though I hope that it will be possible for you to arrange for MacGillivray to be in attendance there also.

3. I concur in view expressed in your telegram to H.M. Consul General New York No. 798 that officers of the Palestine Government should not give evidence except in camera and you would have my full support in refusing to permit such evidence to be given in the presence of representatives of the Jewish Agency or the Arab Higher Executive or to agree to submission of Government officers to cross-examination by such representatives. There is of course no possibility of insuring against leakage in respect of any evidence submitted to committee.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61780

79

4. Should be glad to receive your observations on the Chairman's enquiry (reported by Beeley to MacGillivray) whether Committee would be able to make contact with underground organisations.

5. Your telegram No. 1117 received since above was drafted. Question of evidence regarding strength of military forces referred to at end of your paragraph 2 has already been referred to Chiefs of Staff. Reply on other points in your telegram will follow as soon as possible.

Distributed to:-

M.S.25  
Secretary of State  
Sir T. Lloyd  
Mr. Ivor Thomas  
Mr. Martin  
Sir D. Harris  
Mr. Trafford Smith  
Mr. Mathieson  
Mr. Higham  
Mr. Bennett  
Mr. Eastwood  
Mr. Bigg  
Miss Boyd  
Foreign Office

- Mr. C.W. Baxter.  
- Mr. I.P. Garraan.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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440

1947

E

E 4800

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PALESTINE

7 JUN

Registry Number

E 4860/46/31

FROM

Rev. A. Sukhrud

No.

Amman

Dated

8/852/46

Received in Registry

23 May 1947

7 June

Proposed Solution of Palestine Problem  
Replies Beirut letter (E 4150/46/31) of 11/5  
transmitting memo by Cross giving possible  
solution to Palestine Problem. States scheme  
now put forward for creation of an  
independent democratic state of Palestine.  
Sees further comment.

Last Paper.

4852.

(Minutes.)

Copy Cop (Mr Matheson)

References.

Mr Beely on return

J. J. Beely  
June 4

(Print.)

F. D. B. D.  
14/6

H. B. 19/6

(How disposed of.)

8/ Matheson

B. A.

✓ June 12

(Action completed)

PP  
7/6/46

(Index)

[Handwritten marks]

Next Paper.

E 4887

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2			

Reference:-  
FO 371 / 61780

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(S/852/46).

E 4860  
7 JUN

*Ent*

BRITISH LEGATION,

31

ALBAN.

23rd May, 1947.

*E*

Dear Sir,

I refer to Houstoun-Boswall's demi-official letter to you dated the 11th of May, 1947, on the subject of Palestine.

2. The scheme now put forward is for the creation of an independent democratic state of Palestine. In my comments I have kept to this suggestion, I have not touched on the wider issue as to whether Great Britain could afford to surrender control of Palestine having regard to strategic and other considerations. This, I feel, is beyond my competence.

3. In considering any proposals for the creation of an independent Palestine, it is necessary to bear in mind that, after the final withdrawal of foreign control (if any such control remained the state would not be independent), there would be, almost inevitably, a period of violence and insecurity.

I say "final withdrawal" advisedly, because there might well be an interim period of autonomous internal administration with a British or United Nations Army present to keep the peace until the new machinery of government became effective. But, sooner or later, the new state would have to be left to work out its own salvation.

4. I turn now to the proposals. The novelty of the idea of achieving parity between Jews and Arabs in Palestine by changing the frontiers of that country attracted me but I at once made the point that the maintenance of parity was not feasible and that, if we, or anyone else, attempted such a task, an endless series of difficulties would arise, possibly more acute than those which now face us.

If the scheme was accepted by the Arabs and Jews in principle, it would be with a considerable number of mental reservations on both sides and, as soon as the new state was launched, a contest for supremacy would commence between the two peoples. As I have already stated, this contest would probably include violence at some stage or other.

This must/...2

G.W. Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.,  
The Foreign Office,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**

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This must be accepted; when an independent state is formed it is impossible to lay down that the proportions of the different elements making up its population must remain unchanged or that there may be no constitutional changes.

What is important is that we should not get involved in the various local rivalries through the possession of strategic bases or any other form of commitment.

5. I do not like the suggestion that the new state should be a member of the British Commonwealth and a member of the Arab League at the same time. Such an arrangement would lead to too strong a clash in loyalties.

Quite apart from the attitude which Russia might be expected to adopt on a proposal that Palestine should become a member of the British Commonwealth, it is difficult to see how this could be done without involving His Majesty's Government in some degree of responsibility, specially if Palestine continued to house a British garrison. The Jewish half of the population would not, in any case, consent to their country being a member of the Arab League. This leaves us with the conclusion that the only international political body to which the new state could belong was the United Nations Organisation.

6. If the scheme was put forward at the right moment, for instance if and when both Arabs and Jews realised that neither side was going to obtain satisfaction from the United Nations Organisation, there would, in my view, be a chance of its acceptance.

The new state would start as a member of the United Nations Organisation with common rights and parity of numbers as between Arabs and Jews. What happened after that would be "in the laps of the gods".

7. I am sending copies of this note to Jerusalem and to Beirut.

*James Morrison*  
*James Morrison*

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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441

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E 4887 33

PALESTINE

9 JUN

Registry Number

E 4887/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

d.K. Del.  
New York.

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

15-61.  
7 June  
9 -

collected, Special Committee.  
Refer FO tel 1648 (E4726/46/31). For parties from Beleg. Memoranda have been presented to Committee by American Council for Judaism, American Jewish Committee and New York office of Hebrew Union College. Committee have decided against hearings.

Last Paper.

4860

*AD*  
*copy - st. in FO. tel 1648*

(Minutes.)

in FO. tel 1648

*[Signature]*  
C.S.E-CABLE  
9/6

References.

It looks as if we should be able to see that moderate local Jewish opinion is heard by the Cttee. in Jerusalem

*[Signature]*  
June 9  
(DEIT 4)

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

d. B.D. with  
FO tel 1648,  
(E4726/46/31)  
✓ June 13

*[Signature]*  
9/6  
*[Signature]*  
11/6

(Action completed)

*[Signature]*  
7/6/61

(Index)

*[Signature]*  
2/9/61

Next Paper.

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Reference:-  
**FO 371** / **61780**

E 4887

E 34

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

No. 1561  
7th June, 1947.

D. 2.25 p.m. 7th June, 1947.  
R. 8.45 p.m. 7th June, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem,  
Washington Saving.

Q Q Q

IMPORTANT  
GIANT  
SECRET

Your telegram No. 1648.

Palestine.

Following for Baxter from Beeley.

Memoranda have been presented to the Committee by the American Council for Judaism, the American Jewish Committee and the New York Office of Hashomer Hatzair.

2. I have made no attempt to suggest that any of these organisations should be heard orally since it seemed preferable that there should be no hearings at all in New York. The Committee have, in fact, now decided against such hearings.

3. Moderate Jewish opinion would have most effect if expressed by Palestinians. I have impressed on Bunche the importance of preventing both the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee from acquiring anything in the nature of a veto on the selection of witnesses. Bunche not only agrees with this but is also anxious that the Committee should take the initiative in calling for witnesses other than those who offer themselves. He may ask for advice on this point in Jerusalem.

Foreign Office please pass Important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 50.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Reference:-  
**FO 371**  
61780

SECRET



442

1947

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PALESTINE

E 4903

85

9 JUN

Registry Number

E 4903/46/51

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

U.K. Del  
New York

Dated

15-60

Received in Registry

7. June

9 -

Palastin, Special Committee.

Refer New York tel 1536 (E 4846/46/51)  
for tele. following from Belep. Committee  
held private meeting. News from Belep  
that they have agreed to proceed on  
arrival in Palastin, Give particulars.

ADDRESSED JERUSALEM 49

Last Paper.

4887

References.

(Minutes.)

U.N. Dep't  
U.S. Dep't

(J.E. CABLE)  
9/6

B.S. Belep  
June 9

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

J.E. Cable 17/6

(Index.)

2/1/48

Next Paper.

4945

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References:-  
**EO 371**  
**61780**

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

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36

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION  
DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO JERUSALEM

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

E 4903  
9 JUN

No. 49

D. 2.50 p.m. 7th June, 1947.

7th June, 1947.

R. 8.48 p.m. 7th June, 1947.

Repeated to : FOREIGN OFFICE NO. 1560

IMPORTANT  
GIANT

MMMMMMMM

4903/20/10

E 1536 k 40

My telegram No. 42.

Following for MacGillivray from Beeley.

The committee held a private meeting yesterday. I learn from Rebles that they have agreed to the following procedure on arrival in Palestine.

2. They will ask the Administration to present evidence on the constitution and functioning of the Government of Palestine. Rebles thinks they would prefer to receive this in writing. They propose then to hand copies of the Government evidence to the Arab and Jewish Liaison Officers, and to invite the comments of their organisations on this subject only. These comments also Rebles thinks will be required in writing. The committee will then tour the country, postponing public hearings until a later stage.

Foreign Office please pass Important to High Commissioner, Jerusalem, as my telegram No. 49.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office, for repetition to Jerusalem.]



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443

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E 4945

87

1947

PALESTINE

JUN

Registry Number } E 4945/44/31  
TELEGRAM FROM

No. U.K. Del  
Dated New York  
Received in Registry } 1569  
9 June  
10 -

Proposed return of Mr Bealey  
for porter from Bealey.  
Water returned instructed will leave  
New York by Queen Elizabeth on Wednesday  
June 11.

Last Paper.

4903

(Minutes.)

References.

Mr. Bealey  
11 June 10

This will have to do!

(Print.)

P. Parman  
11/6

(How disposed of.)

J 12/6

(Action completed.)

P. Parman 13/6

(Index)

[Handwritten initials]

Next Paper.

E 5047

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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En Clair

E 4945

FILES

87A

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

JUN

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative  
to the United Nations)

No. 1539

D. 4.22 p.m. 9th June, 1947

9th June, 1947 R.10.40 p.m. 9th June, 1947

.....

Following personal for Baxter from Beeley.

Unless otherwise instructed I shall leave  
New York by the Queen Elizabeth on Wednesday  
the 11th June.

[Advance copy sent to Mr. Baxter].



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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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444

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E 5047

88

1947

PALESTINE

13 JUN

Registry Number

E 5047/46/31

FROM

Lia. U. Godegan

No.

U. K. Tel. New York

Dated

160

Received in Registry

7 JUN 1947  
13

U. N. Special Session.

Transmit report compiled by Mr. Bealey on recent Special Session of U. N. Assembly re Palestine. Has nothing to add to same.

Last Paper.

4945

(Minutes.)

I suggest that we should print this brief and useful report

References.

5892/46/31

(Print.)

Eastern Palestine 2/7

UN. Dept. <sup>5/10</sup> 2/16  
NA. Dept. <sup>2/16</sup> 2/16  
SA. Dept. <sup>11/24/47</sup> (para. 6)  
2/7.

D.S. Smith  
June 16  
(BEITH)

(How disposed of.)

~~8/1. B.O.  
✓ June 25  
2 pages of print  
to Madison - B.O.  
Early 17.  
in E 5892/46/31.~~

R. G. Carran  
19/6  
copy R.O.  
11/23/6

(Action completed.)

*[Handwritten signature]*

(Index.)

*[Handwritten signature]*  
2/1/48

Next Paper.

5050

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371 61780

89

CONFIDENTIAL

PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN

June 13, 1947

Section 1

E 5047/46/31

Copy No. 8

PALESTINE

Report on Special Session of United Nations Assembly

Sir A. Cadogan to Mr. Bevin. (Received 13th June)

(No. 160)  
Sir,

New York,  
7th June, 1947

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report compiled by Mr. Beeley on the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with Palestine.

2. This report seems to me an excellent summary, to which I have nothing to add.

I have, &c.

A. CADOGAN.

Enclosure

PALESTINE

*Report on Special Session of United Nations Assembly, April-May 1947*

1. The first special session of the United Nations Assembly, convened at the request of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of constituting and instructing a special committee to prepare for the consideration of Palestine by the regular annual session of the Assembly, opened on 28th April and concluded its work on 15th May.

2. The policy of the United Kingdom delegation at the special session was laid down in paragraph 4 of their brief: "It will be the task of the United Kingdom delegation to ensure that the arrangements made at the special session, for preparatory work on Palestine, are such as to offer the best possible prospect that the Assembly will carry the matter to a vote in the course of the regular session beginning in September." To this end the delegation sought:—

- (i) To secure the formation of a committee which would be able to work quickly and impartially.
- (ii) To ensure that the committee's terms of reference were such as would not in any way prejudice its conclusions.
- (iii) To expedite the work of the special session by confining it to procedural matters and avoiding discussion of the substance of the Palestine problem.

3. With regard to the composition of the special committee, the delegation's instructions were based on the assumption that the choice would lie between a relatively small committee of "neutral" States, excluding both the Arab States and the "Big Five," and a larger committee composed of all the members of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. In the event, the principal decision which the Assembly had to make was whether or not the Big Five (and with them an Arab representative) should be included in the membership of a small committee.

4. The United States Delegation committed themselves at an early stage to the exclusion of the permanent members of the Security Council. Shortly afterwards they began to canvass support for a list of seven States—Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Uruguay and Persia. The United Kingdom Delegation promised their support for a committee of this character, without, however, committing themselves to the list of States.

5. In favour of the inclusion of the five permanent members of the Security Council, it was argued that without their participation the committee's conclusions would not carry sufficient weight; and that, if such differences as might arise between them were not ironed out in the committee, they would lead to delays in the September session of the Assembly. On the other hand, attention was drawn to the anomalous position in which any United Kingdom representative would find himself; it was made clear that the United States Government would also be reluctant to serve on the committee; and many delegates felt that "Big Five" representation should not be pressed against the declared wish of two of them. Another argument which made an impression was used by Senator Austin, who reminded the delegates of the "strong adverse interests that we constantly run into when the permanent members participate in the decision and in the debate leading up to it."

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6. The Slav group favoured the inclusion of the "Big Five" in the special committee. There was a danger at one stage that this proposal would obtain considerable support among the Latin Americans. The delegate for Argentina, in fact, introduced a proposal for a committee comprising the five permanent members of the Security Council, together with six other States chosen by lot in accordance with a formula giving more or less proportionate representation to various geographical areas. Thanks to Mr. Hadow's initiative he was persuaded, before any harm had been done, to express his readiness to withdraw this proposal from discussion and thereafter there was little danger of "Big Five" representation on the committee. The United States delegation, however, made contact with the Russians in an attempt to secure their agreement to the alternative form of committee in return for modifications in its proposed composition. It appears that this contact played some part in the presentation by the Chilean delegation of a proposal that Yugoslavia and Guatemala should be added to the American list. The way was opened for acceptance of these additions by an Australian motion in favour of a committee of eleven members, excluding the "Big Five."

7. When the vote was taken on the Australian proposal, we stood by our agreement with the United States delegation and voted against it. Senator Austin, however, voted in favour, with the curious result that, since the Australian motion was carried by thirteen votes to eleven and would have been lost if the American vote had been cast the other way, he prevented the Assembly from considering his own proposal. The passage of the Australian resolution was immediately followed by the addition to the committee of the two States proposed by Chile and by the election of India and Australia to fill the two remaining vacancies. The three votes were taken in rapid sequence and in circumstances which deprived the United Kingdom delegation of all influence on the composition of the committee. Both the Americans and the Russians were reasonably satisfied with the outcome, and the Arab delegates took the view that the committee finally appointed was likely to be less unfavourable to their cause than the smaller body originally proposed by the United States. It was generally assumed that the Czech representative on the committee would be favourably disposed towards the Zionists, and that the Indian representative would occupy a similar position on the Arab side. The press also

anticipated that the Persian member would incline towards a pro-Arab point of view, with the representatives of Uruguay and possibly the Netherlands exerting some influence in the other direction. So far as the probable attitude of the committee to His Majesty's Government is concerned, the addition of Yugoslavia and Guatemala to its membership is greatly to be regretted.

8. In the discussion of the Special Committee's terms of reference, two controversies arose. The Russians, with Arab support, attempted to include a directive to the effect that the committee should submit among its recommendations a proposal for the immediate independence of Palestine. The United Kingdom delegation resisted this suggestion on the ground that the committee should be left entirely free to make up its own mind, and should not receive instructions guiding it towards any particular solution. In the sub-committee which prepared the working draft of the terms of reference, we also defeated a Polish proposal which would have directed the committee to visit the displaced persons' camps in Europe and the detention camps in Cyprus. We argued that it was a matter of controversy between the Arabs and the Jews whether the situation in these camps was or was not relevant to the enquiry into the problem of Palestine, and that instructions to the committee in the sense proposed would amount to deciding in advance a question which should be left to the committee's own judgment. When the terms of reference were debated in the First Committee, the Polish delegation returned to the attack with a more subtle proposal, which we could not oppose, for adding "and wherever it may be useful" to the directive that "the Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine."

9. The spokesmen of the Jewish Agency, when they appeared before the First Committee, had expressed uneasiness at the inclusion of the reference to "independence" and had urged that the committee should visit the displaced persons' camps. The Arabs have consequently attributed their defeat on the question of independence, and the acceptance of the Polish amendment making it possible for the committee to conduct investigations in places other than Palestine, to Zionist influence which they believe has been exercised through United States pressure on other delegations. These suspicions led them to an attitude of extreme scepticism as to the impartiality of the Special Committee and the value of presenting the Arab case before it. All the Arab delegates

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made statements, in either the First Committee or the General Assembly, reserving the right of their Governments to adopt whatever attitude they considered appropriate towards the later stages of the proceedings of the United Nations in relation to Palestine.

10. The tactics of the Arab delegations during the special session were exceedingly inept. It was their insistence on entering into the substance of the problem, thus using the Assembly as a sounding-board for the Arab case, which made it impossible to resist the Jewish Agency's application for a formal hearing. The same privilege had then to be granted to the Arab Higher Committee, whose unwise use of it caused a further setback to the Arab cause. From the point of view of His Majesty's Government, however, the failure of our effort to restrict the discussion to purely procedural matters had compensating advantages, for it enabled both the United Nations and the American public to see for themselves that the central issue in Palestine was not a struggle between a dependent population and an imperial administration, nor a conflict between Zionism and British policy, but a bitter contest between Arabs and Jews for the control of Palestine, each contestant denouncing the Mandatory Administration for showing too much favour to the other.

11. During the discussion of the First Committee's Report by the General Assembly, M. Gromyko made a speech which was unexpectedly definite and which gave rise to a great deal of speculation. After various references to the bankruptcy of the mandatory system of government in Palestine, M. Gromyko said that the United Nations must take account of the complete agreement between Arabs and Jews in calling for its liquidation. He then observed that "the aspirations of an important part of the Jewish people are bound up with the question of Palestine, and with the future structure of that country." After speaking of the sufferings of the Jews in Europe, he declared that—

"The fact that not a single Western European State has been in a position to guarantee the defence of the elementary rights of the Jewish people or compensate them for the violence they have suffered at the hands of the Fascist hangmen explains the aspiration of the Jews for the creation of a State of their own. It would be unjust not to take this into account and to deny the right of the Jewish people to the realisation of such an aspiration.

"It is impossible to justify a denial of this right of the Jewish people, particularly if one takes into account the experiences of this people in the Second World War. Consequently, the study of this aspect of the question and the preparation of corresponding proposals should also be a part of the important task of the committee.

"I come now to the question which is fundamental in the consideration of the task and powers of the committee which we propose to create; I come, that is, to the question of the future of Palestine."

Both Arabs and Jews had historical roots in Palestine, and occupied an important economic and cultural position there. No solution which ignored the lawful rights of either people could be justified. "These considerations are the basis upon which the Soviet Union delegation concludes that the lawful interests both of the Jewish and of the Arab peoples of Palestine can be defended in a proper manner only by the creation of one dual, democratic Arab-Jewish State." Contemporary history offered examples of peaceful co-operation between different nationalities within the framework of a single State. It would be useful to take this experience into account in solving the problem of Palestine. But although a single bi-national State was "the solution most deserving attention," it might be found that this plan was unrealisable owing to the deterioration of relations between Arabs and Jews. It would then be necessary to consider partition.

12. The resolution appointing a Special Committee on Palestine (annex A) was finally adopted in the Assembly by 46 votes against 7, with 1 abstention. Those voting against the resolution were the five Arab States, Afghanistan and Turkey; Siam abstained.

13. The United Kingdom delegation had been instructed to secure the adoption by the Assembly of a resolution condemning terrorism in Palestine, and, if possible, of a resolution condemning illegal immigration, if this could be done without opening the door to a lengthy controversy about current policy in Palestine. An attempt was made to persuade the United States delegation to add to their resolution on the Special Committee's terms of reference a paragraph appealing to all Governments and peoples to refrain from violence pending action by the General Assembly on the committee's report. They, however, took fright at this suggestion and declined

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61780



92

to sponsor the paragraph. It was eventually introduced by the Norwegian delegate, and was adopted, after slight amendment in the Assembly, by the concurring votes of all the delegates present except the Arabs, who abstained (text at annex B). The delegation decided not to raise the issue of current immigration policy at the Assembly, but instead to address a letter on the subject, in which the Norwegian resolution was recited, to the Secretary-General (text at annex C).

Annex A

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations has been called into special session for the purpose of constituting and instructing a Special Committee to prepare for the consideration at the next regular session of the Assembly a report on the question of Palestine;

The General Assembly resolves that—

1. A Special Committee be created for the above-mentioned purpose consisting of representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia;
2. The Special Committee shall have the widest powers to ascertain and record facts and to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine;
3. The Special Committee shall determine its own procedure;
4. The Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine and where it may deem useful, receive and examine written or oral testimony, whichever it may consider appropriate in each case, from the mandatory Power, from representatives of the population of Palestine, from Governments and from such organisations and individuals as it may deem necessary;
5. The Special Committee shall give most careful consideration to the religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism and Christianity;
6. The Special Committee shall prepare a report to the General Assembly and shall submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine;
7. The Special Committee's report shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 1st September, 1947, in order that it may be circulated to the members of the United Nations in time for consideration by the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly;
8. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to enter into suitable arrangements with the proper authorities

of any State in whose territory the Special Committee may wish to sit or to travel, to provide necessary facilities and to assign appropriate staff to the Special Committee;

9. Authorises the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of a representative and an alternate representative from each Government represented on the Special Committee on such basis and in such form as he may determine most appropriate in the circumstances.

Annex B

The General Assembly calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine.

Annex C

Sir, 23rd May, 1947

I have the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the General Assembly on 15th May in the following terms:—

“ The General Assembly calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine.”

2. It appears to His Majesty's Government that one of the most important ways in which members of the United Nations can assist towards a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem is by doing all in their power to discourage illegal immigration while the question remains *sub judice*.
3. As an indication of the gravity of this question, His Majesty's Government would point out that during the six months from mid-October 1946 onwards approximately 15,000 Jewish illegal immigrants from various European ports were intercepted in Palestine waters and diverted to camps in Cyprus. This figure may be compared with the present legal immigration rate of 18,000 a year and the fact, mentioned by

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Mr. Bevin in his speech in the House of Commons on 25th February last, that 96,000 Jewish immigrants had then been admitted to Palestine since May 1939.

4. In the face of this situation His Majesty's Government recently made renewed representations to all the European Governments concerned to prevent the departure of illegal immigrant vessels. Now, however, that the General Assembly is seized of the question of Palestine, and in view of the resolution quoted above, His Majesty's Government consider that it is especially incumbent on all members of the organisation to discourage, as far as lies in their power, any illegal activity which is likely to increase the difficulty of finding a solution of the Palestine problem.

5. I am therefore instructed to request you to appeal to all member States to take

the strictest precautions, in so far as they are concerned, to prevent the transit through their territory and the departure from their ports of Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

6. I shall be grateful if your Excellency will inform me of the steps which you are able to take to give effect to this request and of the replies which may be received from members of the United Nations.

I have, &c.

V. G. LAWFORD.

His Excellency  
M. Trygve Lie,  
Secretary-General  
of the United Nations,  
Lake Success.

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<sup>914</sup>  
Copies have been  
sent to Washington,  
Moscow and Jerusalem.

*E. J. Hamann*

JUN 9 - 1947



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United Kingdom Delegation  
to the United Nations,  
New York. 95

7th June, 1947

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report compiled by Mr. Beeley on the recent Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with Palestine.

2. This report seems to me an excellent summary, to which I have nothing to add.

I have the honour to be,  
with the highest respect,  
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

*Alexander Cadogan*

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.,

Foreign Office,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

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96

CONFIDENTIAL.

PALESTINE.

Report on Special Session of United Nations Assembly  
April - May, 1947.

1. The first special session of the United Nations Assembly, convened at the request of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of constituting and instructing a special committee to prepare for the consideration of Palestine by the regular annual session of the Assembly, opened on the 26th April and concluded its work on the 15th May.

2. The policy of the United Kingdom Delegation at the special session was laid down in paragraph 4 of their brief: "it will be the task of the United Kingdom Delegation to ensure that the arrangements made at the Special Session, for preparatory work on Palestine, are such as to offer the best possible prospect that the Assembly will carry the matter to a vote in the course of the regular session beginning in September". To this end, the Delegation sought:

- (i) To secure the formation of a committee which would be able to work quickly and impartially;
- (ii) to ensure that the Committee's terms of reference were such as would not in any way prejudice its conclusions;
- (iii) to expedite the work of the special session by confining it to procedural matters and avoiding discussion of the substance of the Palestine problem.

3. With regard to the composition of the special committee, the Delegation's instructions were based on the assumption that the choice would lie between a relatively small committee of "neutral" States, excluding both the Arab States and the "Big Five", and a larger committee composed of all the members of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. In the event, the principal decision which the Assembly had to make was whether or not the Big Five (and with them an Arab representative) should be included in the membership of a small committee.

4. The United States Delegation committed themselves at an early stage to the exclusion of the permanent members of the Security Council. Shortly afterwards they began to canvass support for a list of seven States - Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Uruguay and Persia.

/ The United

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The United Kingdom Delegation promised their support for a committee of this character, without however committing themselves to the list of States.

5. In favour of the inclusion of the five permanent members of the Security Council, it was argued that without their participation the committee's conclusions would not carry sufficient weight; and that, if such differences as might arise between them were not ironed out in the committee, they would lead to delays in the September Session of the Assembly. On the other hand, attention was drawn to the anomalous position in which any United Kingdom representative would find himself; it was made clear that the United States Government would also be reluctant to serve on the committee; and many Delegates felt that "Big Five" representation should not be pressed against the declared wish of two of them. Another argument which made an impression was used by Senator Austin, who reminded the delegates of the "strong adverse interests that we constantly run into when the permanent members participate in the decision and in the debate leading up to it."

6. The Slav group favoured the inclusion of the "Big Five" in the special committee. There was a danger at one stage that this proposal would obtain considerable support among the Latin Americans. The delegate for Argentina in fact introduced a proposal for a committee comprising the five permanent members of the Security Council, together with six other States chosen by lot in accordance with a formula giving more or less proportionate representation to various geographical areas. Thanks to Mr. Hadow's initiative, he was persuaded, before any harm had been done, to express his readiness to withdraw this proposal from discussion and thereafter there was little danger of "Big Five" representation on the Committee. The United States Delegation however, made contact with the Russians in an attempt to secure their agreement to the alternative form of committee in return for modifications in its proposed composition. It appears that this contact played some part in the presentation by the Chilean Delegation of a proposal that Yugoslavia and Guatemala should be added to the American list. The way was opened for acceptance of these additions by an Australian motion in favour of a committee of eleven members, excluding the "Big Five".

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7. When the vote was taken on the Australian proposal, we stood by our agreement with the United States Delegation and voted against it. Senator Austin however voted in favour, with the curious result that, since the Australian motion was carried by 13 votes to 11 and would have been lost if the American vote had been cast the other way, he prevented the Assembly from considering his own proposal. The passage of the Australian resolution was immediately followed by the addition to the committee of the two States proposed by Chile and by the election of India and Australia to fill the two remaining vacancies. The three votes were taken in rapid sequence and in circumstances which deprived the United Kingdom Delegation of all influence on the composition of the committee. Both the Americans and the Russians were reasonably satisfied with the outcome, and the Arab delegates took the view that the committee finally appointed was likely to be less unfavourable to their cause than the smaller body originally proposed by the United States. It was generally assumed that the Czech representative on the committee would be favourably disposed towards the Zionists, and that the Indian representative would occupy a similar position on the Arab side. The press also anticipated that the Persian member would incline towards a pro-Arab point of view, with the representatives of Uruguay and possibly the Netherlands exerting some influence in the other direction. So far as the probable attitude of the committee to His Majesty's Government is concerned, the addition of Yugoslavia and Guatemala to its membership is greatly to be regretted.

8. In the discussion of the Special Committee's terms of reference, two controversies arose. The Russians, with Arab support, attempted to include a directive to the effect that the committee should submit among its recommendations a proposal for the immediate independence of Palestine. The United Kingdom Delegation resisted this suggestion on the ground that the committee should be left entirely free to make up its own mind, and should not receive instructions guiding it towards any particular solution. In the sub-committee which prepared the working draft of the terms of reference, we also defeated a Polish proposal which would have directed the committee to

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visit the displaced persons camps in Europe and the detention camps in Cyprus. We argued that it was a matter of controversy between the Arabs and the Jews whether the situation in these camps was or was not relevant to the enquiry into the problem of Palestine, and that instructions to the committee in the sense proposed would amount to deciding in advance a question which should be left to the committee's own judgment. When the terms of reference were debated in the First Committee, the Polish Delegation returned to the attack with a more subtle proposal, which we could not oppose, for adding "and wherever it may be useful" to the directive that "the Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine".

9. The spokesmen of the Jewish Agency, when they appeared before the First Committee, had expressed uneasiness at the inclusion of the reference to "independence" and had urged that the Committee should visit the displaced persons camps. The Arabs have consequently attributed their defeat on the question of independence, and the acceptance of the Polish amendment making it possible for the committee to conduct investigations in places other than Palestine, to Zionist influence which they believe has been exercised through United States pressure on other Delegations. These suspicions led them to an attitude of extreme scepticism as to the impartiality of the Special Committee and the value of presenting the Arab case before it. All the Arab Delegates made statements, in either the First Committee or the General Assembly, reserving the right of their Governments to adopt whatever attitude they considered appropriate towards the later stages of the proceedings of the United Nations in relation to Palestine.

10. The tactics of the Arab Delegations during the special session were exceedingly inept. It was their insistence on entering into the substance of the problem, thus using the Assembly as a sounding-board for the Arab case, which made it impossible to resist the Jewish Agency's application for a formal hearing. The same privilege had then to be granted to the Arab Higher Committee, whose unwise use of it caused a further setback to the Arab cause. From the point of view of His Majesty's Government, however, the failure of our effort to restrict the discussion to purely procedural matters had compensating advantages, for it enable both the United Nations and the American public to see for themselves that the

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central issue in Palestine was not a struggle between a dependent population and an Imperial Administration, nor a conflict between Zionism and British policy, but a bitter contest between Arabs and Jews for the control of Palestine, each contestant denouncing the Mandatory Administration for showing too much favour to the other.

11. During the discussion of the First Committee's Report by the General Assembly, M. Gromyko made a speech which was unexpectedly definite and which gave rise to a great deal of speculation. After various references to the bankruptcy of the mandatory system of government in Palestine, M. Gromyko said that the United Nations must take account of the complete agreement between Arabs and Jews in calling for its liquidation. He then observed that "the aspirations of an important part of the Jewish people are bound up with the question of Palestine, and with the future structure of that country." After speaking of the sufferings of the Jews in Europe, he declared that

"The fact that not a single Western European state has been in a position to guarantee the defence of the elementary rights of the Jewish People or compensate them for the violence they have suffered at the hands of the Fascist hangmen explains the aspiration of the Jews for the creation of a state of their own. It would be unjust not to take this into account and to deny the right of the Jewish people to the realization of such an aspiration.

It is impossible to justify a denial of this right of the Jewish people, particularly if one takes into account the experiences of this people in the Second World War. Consequently, the study of this aspect of the question and the preparation of corresponding proposals should also be a part of the important task of the committee.

I come now to the question which is fundamental in the consideration of the task and powers of the committee which we propose to create; I come, that is, to the question of the future of Palestine."

/ Both Arabs

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101

Both Arabs and Jews had historical roots in Palestine, and occupied an important economic and cultural position there. No solution which ignored the lawful rights of either people could be justified. "These considerations are the basis upon which the Soviet Union Delegation concludes that the lawful interests both of the Jewish and of the Arab peoples of Palestine can be defended in a proper manner only by the creation of one dual, democratic Arab-Jewish State." Contemporary history offered examples of peaceful cooperation between different nationalities within the framework of a single State. It would be useful to take this experience into account in solving the problem of Palestine. But although a single bi-national State was "the solution most deserving attention", it might be found that this plan was unrealisable owing to the deterioration of relations between Arabs and Jews. It would then be necessary to consider partition.

12. The resolution appointing a Special Committee on Palestine (Annex A) was finally adopted in the Assembly by 46 votes against 7, with 1 abstention. Those voting against the resolution were the five Arab States, Afghanistan and Turkey; Siam abstained.

13 The United Kingdom Delegation had been instructed to secure the adoption by the Assembly of a resolution condemning terrorism in Palestine, and if possible of a resolution condemning illegal immigration, if this could be done without opening the door to a lengthy controversy about current policy in Palestine. An attempt was made to persuade the United States Delegation to add to their resolution on the Special Committee's terms of reference a paragraph appealing to all Governments and peoples to refrain from violence pending action by the General Assembly on the Committee's report. They, however, took fright at this suggestion and declined to sponsor the paragraph. It was eventually introduced by the Norwegian Delegate, and was adopted, after slight amendment in the Assembly, by the concurring votes of all the Delegates present except the Arabs, who abstained. (Text at Annex B). The Delegation decided not to raise the issue of current immigration policy at the Assembly, but instead to address a letter on the subject, in which the Norwegian resolution was recited, to the Secretary-General. (Text at Annex C).

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ANNEX C.

23rd May, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the General Assembly on May 15th in the following terms:-

"The General Assembly calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

2. It appears to His Majesty's Government that one of the most important ways in which members of the United Nations can assist towards a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem is by doing all in their power to discourage illegal immigration while the question remains sub iudice.

3. As an indication of the gravity of this question, His Majesty's Government would point out that during the six months from mid-October 1946 onwards approximately 15,000 Jewish illegal immigrants from various European ports were intercepted in Palestine waters and diverted to camps in Cyprus. This figure may be compared with the present legal immigration rate of 18,000 a year and the fact, mentioned by Mr. Bevin in his speech in the House of Commons on February 25th last, that 96,000 Jewish immigrants had then been admitted to Palestine since May 1939.

4. In the face of this situation His Majesty's Government recently made renewed representations to all the European Governments concerned to prevent the departure of illegal immigrant vessels. Now, however, that the General Assembly is seized of the question of Palestine, and in view of the resolution quoted above, His Majesty's Government consider that it is especially incumbent on all Members of the Organisation to discourage, as far as lies in their power, any illegal activity which is likely to increase the difficulty of finding a solution of the Palestine problem.

5. I am, therefore, instructed to request you to appeal to all Member States to take the strictest precautions, in so far as they are concerned, to prevent the transit through their territory and the departure from their ports of Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

6. I shall be grateful if your Excellency will inform me of the steps which are able to take to give effect to this request and of the replies which may be received from Members of the United Nations.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(V.G. LAWFORD)

His Excellency  
M. Trygve Lie,  
Secretary-General  
of the United Nations,  
Lake Success.

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EASTERN PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN

NEW YORK  
7th June, 1947.

106

PALESTINE

(No. 160.)  
~~(S. 160.)~~  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

Report on Special Session of United Nations Assembly.

Sir, Sir A. Cadogan to Mr. Bevin (Received 13 June)

I have the honour to transmit to you here-  
with a report compiled by Mr. Bealey on the recent  
Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly  
dealing with Palestine.

2. This report seems to me an excellent summary,  
to which I have nothing to add.

~~I have the honour to do,  
with the highest respect,  
Sir,~~

~~Your most obediently,  
humble servant,~~

S/D. A. CADOGAN

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Foreign Office  
London, S.W.1.

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P. 132

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Section 1.

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The United Kingdom Delegation promised their support for a committee of this character, without however committing themselves to the list of States.

5. In favour of the inclusion of the five permanent members of the Security Council, it was argued that without their participation the committee's conclusions would not carry sufficient weight; and that, if such differences as might arise between them were not ironed out in the committee, they would lead to delays in the September Session of the Assembly. On the other hand, attention was drawn to the anomalous position in which any United Kingdom representative would find himself; it was made clear that the United States Government would also be reluctant to serve on the committee; and many Delegates felt that "Big Five" representation should not be pressed against the declared wish of two of them. Another argument which made an impression was used by Senator Austin, who reminded the delegates of the "strong adverse interests that we constantly run into when the permanent members participate in the decision and in the debate leading up to it."

6. The Slav group favoured the inclusion of the "Big Five" in the special committee. There was a danger at one stage that this proposal would obtain considerable support among the Latin Americans. The delegate for Argentina in fact introduced a proposal for a committee comprising the five permanent members of the Security Council, together with six other States chosen by lot in accordance with a formula giving more or less proportionate representation to various geographical areas. Thanks to Mr. Hadow's initiative, he was persuaded, before any harm had been done, to express his readiness to withdraw this proposal from discussion and thereafter there was little danger of "Big Five" representation on the Committee. The United States Delegation however, made contact with the Russians in an attempt to secure their agreement to the alternative form of committee in return for modifications in its proposed composition. It appears that this contact played some part in the presentation by the Chilean Delegation of a proposal that Yugoslavia and Guatemala should be added to the American list. The way was opened for acceptance of these additions by an Australian motion in favour of a committee of eleven members, excluding the "Big Five".

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7. When the vote was taken on the Australian proposal, we stood by our agreement with the United States Delegation and voted against it. Senator Austin however voted in favour, with the curious result that, since the Australian motion was carried by 13 votes to 11 and would have been lost if the American vote had been cast the other way, he prevented the Assembly from considering his own proposal. The passage of the Australian resolution was immediately followed by the addition to the committee of the two States proposed by Chile and by the election of India and Australia to fill the two remaining vacancies. The three votes were taken in rapid sequence and in circumstances which deprived the United Kingdom Delegation of all influence on the composition of the committee. Both the Americans and the Russians were reasonably satisfied with the outcome, and the Arab delegates took the view that the committee finally appointed was likely to be less unfavourable to their cause than the smaller body originally proposed by the United States. It was generally assumed that the Czech representative on the committee would be favourably disposed towards the Zionists, and that the Indian representative would occupy a similar position on the Arab side. The press also anticipated that the Persian member would incline towards a pro-Arab point of view, with the representatives of Uruguay and possibly the Netherlands exerting some influence in the other direction. So far as the probable attitude of the committee to His Majesty's Government is concerned, the addition of Yugoslavia and Guatemala to its membership is greatly to be regretted.

8. In the discussion of the Special Committee's terms of reference, two controversies arose. The Russians, with Arab support, attempted to include a directive to the effect that the committee should submit among its recommendations a proposal for the immediate independence of Palestine. The United Kingdom Delegation resisted this suggestion on the ground that the committee should be left entirely free to make up its own mind, and should not receive instructions guiding it towards any particular solution. In the sub-committee which prepared the working draft of the terms of reference, we also defeated a Polish proposal which would have directed the committee to

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visit the displaced persons camps in Europe and the detention camps in Cyprus. We argued that it was a matter of controversy between the Arabs and the Jews whether the situation in these camps was or was not relevant to the enquiry into the problem of Palestine, and that instructions to the committee in the sense proposed would amount to deciding in advance a question which should be left to the committee's own judgment. When the terms of reference were debated in the First Committee, the Polish Delegation returned to the attack with a more subtle proposal, which we could not oppose, for adding "and wherever it may be useful" to the directive that "the Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine".

9. The spokesmen of the Jewish Agency, when they appeared before the First Committee, had expressed uneasiness at the inclusion of the reference to "independence" and had urged that the Committee should visit the displaced persons camps. The Arabs have consequently attributed their defeat on the question of independence, and the acceptance of the Polish amendment making it possible for the committee to conduct investigations in places other than Palestine, to Zionist influence which they believe has been exercised through United States pressure on other Delegations. These suspicions led them to an attitude of extreme scepticism as to the impartiality of the Special Committee and the value of presenting the Arab case before it. All the Arab Delegates made statements, in either the First Committee or the General Assembly, reserving the right of their Governments to adopt whatever attitude they considered appropriate towards the later stages of the proceedings of the United Nations in relation to Palestine.

10. The tactics of the Arab Delegations during the special session were exceedingly inept. It was their insistence on entering into the substance of the problem, thus using the Assembly as a sounding-board for the Arab case, which made it impossible to resist the Jewish Agency's application for a formal hearing. The same privilege had then to be granted to the Arab Higher Committee, whose unwise use of it caused a further setback to the Arab cause. From the point of view of His Majesty's Government, however, the failure of our effort to restrict the discussion to purely procedural matters had compensating advantages, for it enable both the United Nations and the American public to see for themselves that the

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central issue in Palestine was not a struggle between a dependent population and an Imperial Administration, nor a conflict between Zionism and British policy, but a bitter contest between Arabs and Jews for the control of Palestine, each contestant denouncing the Mandatory Administration for showing too much favour to the other.

11. During the discussion of the First Committee's Report by the General Assembly, M. Gromyko made a speech which was unexpectedly definite and which gave rise to a great deal of speculation. After various references to the bankruptcy of the mandatory system of government in Palestine, M. Gromyko said that the United Nations must take account of the complete agreement between Arabs and Jews in calling for its liquidation. He then observed that "the aspirations of an important part of the Jewish people are bound up with the question of Palestine, and with the future structure of that country." After speaking of the sufferings of the Jews in Europe, he declared that—

"The fact that not a single Western European state has been in a position to guarantee the defence of the elementary rights of the Jewish People or compensate them for the violence they have suffered at the hands of the Fascist hangmen explains the aspiration of the Jews for the creation of a state of their own. It would be unjust not to take this into account and to deny the right of the Jewish people to the realization of such an aspiration.

It is impossible to justify a denial of this right of the Jewish people, particularly if one takes into account the experiences of this people in the Second World War. Consequently, the study of this aspect of the question and the preparation of corresponding proposals should also be a part of the important task of the committee.

I come now to the question which is fundamental in the consideration of the task and powers of the committee which we propose to create; I come, that is, to the question of the future of Palestine."

/ Both Arabs

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Both Arabs and Jews had historical roots in Palestine, and occupied an important economic and cultural position there. No solution which ignored the lawful rights of either people could be justified. "These considerations are the basis upon which the Soviet Union Delegation concludes that the lawful interests both of the Jewish and of the Arab peoples of Palestine can be defended in a proper manner only by the creation of one dual, democratic Arab-Jewish State." Contemporary history offered examples of peaceful cooperation between different nationalities within the framework of a single State. It would be useful to take this experience into account in solving the problem of Palestine. But although a single bi-national State was "the solution most deserving attention", it might be found that this plan was unrealisable owing to the deterioration of relations between Arabs and Jews. It would then be necessary to consider partition.

12. The resolution appointing a Special Committee on Palestine (Annex A) was finally adopted in the Assembly by 46 votes against 7, with 1 abstention. Those voting against the resolution were the five Arab States, Afghanistan and Turkey; Siam abstained.

13 The United Kingdom Delegation had been instructed to secure the adoption by the Assembly of a resolution condemning terrorism in Palestine, and if possible of a resolution condemning illegal immigration, if this could be done without opening the door to a lengthy controversy about current policy in Palestine. An attempt was made to persuade the United States Delegation to add to their resolution on the Special Committee's terms of reference a paragraph appealing to all Governments and peoples to refrain from violence pending action by the General Assembly on the Committee's report. They, however, took fright at this suggestion and declined to sponsor the paragraph. It was eventually introduced by the Norwegian Delegate, and was adopted, after slight amendment in the Assembly, by the concurring votes of all the Delegates present except the Arabs, who abstained. (Text at Annex B). The Delegation decided not to raise the issue of current immigration policy at the Assembly, but instead to address a letter on the subject, in which the Norwegian resolution was recited, to the Secretary-General. (Text at Annex C).

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113

ANNEX A.

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations has been called into special session for the purpose of constituting and instructing a Special Committee to prepare for the consideration at the next regular session of the Assembly a report on the question of Palestine.

The General Assembly

RESOLVES that:

1. A Special Committee be created for the above-mentioned purpose consisting of the representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia;
2. The Special Committee shall have the widest powers to ascertain and record facts, and to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine;
3. The Special Committee shall determine its own procedure;
4. The Special Committee shall conduct investigations in Palestine and where it may deem useful, receive and examine written or oral testimony, whichever it may consider appropriate in each case, from the mandatory Power, from representatives of the population of Palestine, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary;
5. The Special Committee shall give most careful consideration to the religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism and Christianity;
6. The Special Committee shall prepare a report to the General Assembly and shall submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine;
7. The Special Committee's report shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 1 September 1947, in order that it may be circulated to the Members of the United Nations in time for consideration by the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly;

The General Assembly

8. ~~REQUESTS~~ REQUESTS the Secretary-General to enter into suitable arrangements with the proper authorities of any state in whose territory the Special Committee may wish to sit or to travel, to provide necessary

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Reference: **FO 371 / 61780**

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114

facilities, and to assign appropriate staff to the Special Committee;

9. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of a representative and an alternate representative from each government represented on the Special Committee on such basis and in such form as he may determine most appropriate in the circumstances.

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**

9

115

ANNEX B.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine.

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Reference:- **FO 371 / 61780**

10  
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446

E

E 5065

117

PALESTINE

13 JUN

Registry Number

E 5065/46/31

FROM

P.V.

No.

60000

Dated

Received in Registry

13 June 1948

abduction of 2 British Police Officers.

Referenced tel 1119 of June 10.

Transmits account of events surrounding the abduction of the two British Police officers at Gal Hil bathing pool.

Last Paper.

5050

(Minutes.)

Y.P.P. Referenced tel 1121 10/6

*[Signature]* 10/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

*[Signature]* 14/6

(Indexed)

*[Signature]* 14/6

Next Paper.

5093

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 Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**





INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

E / /

Keep with pp  
WJF 11/6 120

11 JUN 1947  
FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 10th June, 1947.  
R. 10th " " 19.00 hrs.

URGENT  
No. 1121

Addressed to S. of S.  
Repeated to Washington, No. 136.  
" to Memin, No. 100 (Please pass to  
C. in C. and Ambassador).  
" to Amman, No. 857 and  
" to Damascus by saving.

My telegram No. 1119.

Kidnapping of two British Police.

At 12.00 hours noon on 10th June Kiryat Shaul  
settlement, between Petah Tiqva and Hertseliya, was  
cordoned by military forces. 40 minutes later the two  
missing policemen were seen walking towards the cordon and  
were recovered. No further particulars yet available.

/Copies

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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*Easter*

*E 128*

**Parliamentary Question**

*Lab.*

\* 77. Mr. Janner,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state for the last three years for which the financial particulars are available, respectively, the proportion of direct and indirect taxation provided by the Jews and Arabs of Palestine, respectively, and the proportion spent by the Palestinian Government on social services and education for the Jews and Arabs there, respectively. [*Wednesday 11th June.*]

*Manchester 15.*

ANSWERED 11 JUN 1947  
REPLY ATTACHED

*111/2.*

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

*Attach reply  
13 June 6*

**PALESTINE  
Taxation**

73. Mr. Janner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state for the last three years for which the financial particulars are available, respectively, the proportion of direct and indirect taxation provided by the Jews and Arabs of Palestine, respectively, and the proportion spent by the Palestinian Government on social services and education for the Jews and Arabs there, respectively.

Mr. Creech Jones: I have asked the High Commissioner for Palestine for the required information and will communicate with the hon. Member when I have his reply.

E 5093  
14 JUN

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Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**





Parliamentary Question

\* 88. Sir Waldron Smithers,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will now announce the decision of His Majesty's Government regarding the proposal to levy a punitive tax on areas in which terrorist crimes have been committed in Palestine.

U

*Orpington*

APPROVED 11 JUN 1947  
RECEIVED

E 5094  
14 JUN

(112)

11 JUN 1947

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

*Attach reply  
JB done 9*

**Terrorist Crimes (Punitive Taxes)**

75. Sir W. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will now announce the decision of His Majesty's Government regarding the proposal to levy a punitive tax on areas in which terrorist crimes have been committed in Palestine.

Mr. Creech Jones: It is not proposed at present to introduce punitive taxes of this kind.

*125*

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

445

E

E 5050

125

PALESTINE

12 CON

Registry Number

E 5050/46/31

FROM

Mr. R. Campbell

No.

(111)

Dated

505

Received in Registry

1307/15/47  
9. June 1947  
13

Resolution, and it is Greek vote.  
I enclose report that under the title of Foreign Affairs. In common with one occasion namely, related the vote of Greece for the Arab & this is a question of Palestine comes before General Assembly.  
See further comments.

Last Paper.

5047

References.

(Minutes.)  
~~UN~~ UN Dept. 26.6.  
Egyptian Dept. 20.6.  
Soviet Dept.  
FORO 21.6.

H.S. Reims  
June 12

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4. CO.  
✓ Serial 25

Mr Butler Assoc  
#3. 24/6  
copy co. V 15/6  
P. Garray  
11/24/6

of some interest. I see the Egyptians hint at measures against the Greek colony in Egypt, and I am glad to see that the Greeks stand firm nevertheless. The next thing will I suppose

(Action completed.)

R. 28/7

(Index)

2/1/48

Next Paper.

E 5065

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

**FO 371** / 61780

127 further hints for the Greeks  
to support the Egyptian case  
against Britain.

The last sentence may be  
a diplomatic ruse, but I  
wonder whether we should not  
consider it seriously if our  
position in the Middle East  
does not improve.

J. McManis

1/7

The C/S have considered bases in Greece  
& the Greek islands but don't want them.

Ans 2/7.

H.B. 2/7

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Reference: **FO 371 / 61780**



449

E

129

1947

PALESTINE

E 5141

16 JUN

Registry Number

E 5141/46/31

FROM

EO

No.

Command

Dated

Received in Registry

16 Jan 1947

Special Committee, Liaison Officer.  
Palestine tel 1133 of 12/6 refers to  
EO tel of Palestine 1212 (E 4852/46/31)  
Suggests that services of Alan Galbraith should be  
made available to Committee as representative  
of H.W.G. But suggests he should not be  
designated "Liaison Officer" as done in  
Special Committee resolution.

Last Paper.

5094

(Minutes.)

This seems reasonable

References.

UN. Dept. <sup>SWD 17/6</sup>

D.S. Smith  
June 16

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

RJ  
2/17/6

Gen. P.R. EO-tel 1254 14/6.

U.N. Dept. <sup>SWD</sup>

H.B. 21/6

(Action completed.)

*[Signature]*

(Index.)

*[Signature]*  
2/1/48

Next Paper.

E 5149

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References:-

FO 371 / 61780

1	2	3	4	5	6

INWARD TELEGRAM

4852/46/30

Cypher (O.T.P.)

14 JUN 1947  
FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 12th June, 1947.  
R. 12th " " 14.00 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1133 Top Secret.

Your telegram No. 1212.

I agree that the services of MacGillivray should be made available as a representative of His Majesty's Government to whom the Committee, while in Palestine, should refer for any information they may require. But I suggest that he should not be designated Liaison Officer in view of Working Committee's resolution to permit appointment of Liaison Officers who "shall" supply such information as the Committee may require. Acceptance of invitation as presented might be taken as acceptance of a commitment to supply any information. Moreover, it appears from the records of discussions of this resolution in meetings of the Committee at Lake Success (private meeting 29th May and public meeting 2nd June) that the functions of Liaison Officers were purposely not precisely defined and that the words "render such other assistance as the Committee may require" are interpreted by some members as reserving to the Committee the right to allow Liaison Officers to examine witnesses and be cross examined.

2. Furthermore, it is necessary to distinguish between the status of Liaison Officers appointed by the Jewish Agency and that of Government representatives.

3. MacGillivray has been appointed representative of the Palestine Government for this purpose and he could represent His Majesty's Government with similar title and functions.

4. I agree that MacGillivray should go to Geneva later.

5. I shall reply separately to paragraph 4 of your telegram.

Distributed to: /

E 5141

16 JUN

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61780











Parliamentary Question

135

*Quid*

\* 46. Mr. Lipson,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if evidence has been obtained to prove what body is responsible for sending letter bombs recently to certain citizens in this country. [Thursday 12th June.]

*Cheltenham*

ANSWERED 12 JUN 1947  
REPLY ATTACHED.

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE

*Answer reply  
DB June 11*

E 5179  
17 JUN

*1347/8.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-  
**FO 371 / 61780**

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136

**LETTER BOMBS**

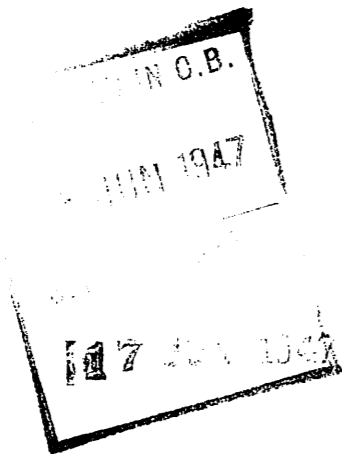
58. **Mr. Lipson** asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if evidence has been obtained to prove what body is responsible for sending letter bombs recently to certain citizens in this country.

**Mr. Ede:** Police inquiries into this matter are still proceeding, and I am not in a position to make any statement at present.

**Mr. Lipson:** Can the right hon. Gentleman say whether there is any evidence to justify the present statements associating this with terrorist activities?

**Mr. Ede:** In the present state of the inquiries, I think that any information which I gave as to the line the investigators are pursuing might hinder their work.

12 JUN 1947



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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

51

E

E 5154 137  
17 JUN

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E 5154/46/31

FROM

P.O.

No.

Commd.

Dated

12 June 1947

Received in Registry

17 - - -

Local Government of Tel Aviv.

Transmits copy of letter from J.O. Higham  
75872/147/18/47 of 11 June to H/C Palestine.  
discussing suggestion by Medini, Town Clerk  
of Tel Aviv, that we might invite ROKACH  
to this country, ostensibly to discuss local  
Govt. of Tel Aviv, but abt. to discuss wider  
field of Palestinian Policy.

Last Paper.

S-149

(Minutes.)

H23. 187/6

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

GP  
G.A. 18/6

(Index)

2/18/6

Next Paper.

E 5178

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Reference:-  
FO 371 / 61780

F 5154  
17 JUN 1947

With the compliments of  
— the Under Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
12.6. 1947.

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Class *371* .....

Piece *61780* .....

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Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

*E 5178/46/31*

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**

453

E

140

E 5200

1947

PALESTINE

19 JUN

Registry Number

E 5200/26/31

FROM

U.K. Dist. New York.

No.

Dated

168.

Received in Registry

13 June 19 -

Palatine Special Committee.

Transmit copy of letter from Mr. Higgins to Sir A. Fordegan asking that Mr. C. Palatine be informed of the impending arrival of the U.N. Special Committee, by air mail June 11.

Last Paper.

5178

(Minutes.)

References.

copy of U.S. Dept. of State

H.B. 207/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/10. June 23

(Action completed.)

J.C. 25/6

(Index)

2/9/48

Next Paper.

5265

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References: - FO 371 / 61780

✓  
168 (209/57/47)

E

New York.

HIS Majesty's Permanent Delegate to U.N. at  
presents his compliments to H.M.P.S. of S. for F.A.  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
documents.

14

British..... Delegation to the  
..... United Nations,  
..... New York.

E 5260

13th June 1947.

Reference to previous correspondence:

19 JUN

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of letter from Secretary-General of United Nations.	Special Committee for Palestine

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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June 16/47.

Secret & Confidential

24, Maurice Grove,

Bispham Road,

Blackpool,

Lancs.

E 5265

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit the undermentioned report for your information, and would appreciate your guidance and instructions and for security, I would be glad if you will forward the same through the Senior Officer Customs Excise, Coronation Street Blackpool who will contact me in the market.

The past 2 years I have been in personal contact with a Jewish gentleman whose powerful influence in the Jewish spheres (National & International) are such that merits the close and personal friendships of Ambassadors

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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London and will be laying  
 before some of the Honourable  
 members of the House some  
 facts that will have a  
 very important bearing  
 internationally upon the  
 Jewish question including  
 Palestine. I take this course  
 of reporting to you this way  
 because he will never act  
 if the slightest leads of  
 approach give a sign of  
 departmental handling.

I am in a clear  
 position to steer this man's  
 activities according to your  
 desires, I therefore submit  
 to you this report and  
 I await your instructions  
 on the line of action.

146

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Reference:-

FO 371

61780



14

must work in my  
conversations with him. 147

In making contact  
kindly advise Customs Officer  
to ask <sup>for</sup> Four Square Tobacco.

From my conversations to  
day in regard to the Palestine  
troubles he informs me  
"it can be amicably  
settled" and I believe  
he can do it.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

C. A. Walker

P.S. I have written previously on other matters  
see files C1762/1762/41  
C1411/23/41

*[Signature]*

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61780**



3

and I understand from him that  
this point was also given to one of  
our representatives going out to Palestine,  
hence my writing to you of the great  
importance of this approach. My  
friend is convinced that once the  
fear is eradicated from the minds  
of the Arabs that the lands are  
not going to be exploited and so  
bring them to abject poverty at  
the expense of partition you will  
have earned the undying friendship  
of the Arabs for ever. It will smooth  
the way for a peaceful settlement,  
any other way will, he tells me  
will create a conflict for they will  
fight and turn the land into  
a river of blood.

x x x

Kindly reply acknowledgment  
through the Hon Mem. for Blackpool  
N (Bdg. Abu Law) who visits here

149

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Reference: FO 371 61780

<sup>3</sup> 150

every Saturday - I ask this for reasons of security. My friend is endeavouring to keep this country in the Export Trade his influence in the Middle East is powerful.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant  
C. A. Mackin

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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47

1947

E

E 5268 151  
19 JUN

PALESTINE

Registry Number

E 5268/46/31

FROM

f. Venter

No.

Montevideo

Dated

6.11.46

Received in Registry

4. Dec 19 -

Minutes Special Committee, Uruguayan Representation.  
Transmit copy of letter to Dr. O. Codogan  
concerning Uruguayan Representation on  
the Special Committee of U.N.

Last Paper.

5-265

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

It is to be hoped that Professor  
Ellaun's attitude has not been affected  
by the refusal (reasonable in present  
circumstances) of the Palestine Government  
to give his wife a visa.

S. American Dept. 21/6  
V.V. Dept. 21/6  
CD 26/6

HB 19/6

(Action completed.)

28/6

(Index.)

3/7/48

Next Paper.

5-269

1	2	3	4	5	6

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Reference: FO 371 61780



PRIVATE &  
CONFIDENTIAL.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 153

MONTEVIDEO.

28th May 1947.

E 5208

(My dear Alec),

19 JUN  
4892740/31  
Fabregat/11

You will have seen from my telegrams No. 167 of the 16th May and No. 171 of the 20th May to Foreign Office (repeated to New York under Nos. 2 and 3 respectively) that I have already got busy about the ideology of the probable Uruguayan delegate to the Palestine Committee of Investigation. When I took young Peter Dalton, who has just arrived here as my new First Secretary, to introduce him to-day to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Marques Castro, the latter referred to the arrival here, a few days ago, of Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat. From this it appears that Rodríguez Fabregat will, in fact, be nominated by the President of the Republic to the Palestine Committee in New York, and that he is being suitably "processed" here with a view to his toeing the democratic party line in the course of the Committee's investigation. Marques Castro assured me, in front of Dalton, that his instructions would leave no doubt in Rodríguez Fabregat's mind as to the views of the Uruguayan Government on this question and that the Uruguayan vote on the Committee would be of assistance to us. My approach in this matter, as you know much better than I, was necessarily a somewhat delicate one, but I think our friendship with the Uruguayans will stand almost any test!

Will all best wishes for a successful conclusion, from your point of view, of this extremely tiresome and difficult question of Palestine,

(Yours ever),

(signed) Gordon Vereker.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Cadogan,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

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Reference:-

FO 371

61780

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COPY.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

MONTEVIDEO.

154

CONFIDENTIAL.

9th June, 1947.

(Dear Alex),

With reference to my letter, private and confidential, of the 28th May, I am writing to let you know that Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Uruguayan delegate to the Palestine Committee of Investigation, left by air for New York on the 5th June, after being suitably briefed by the Foreign Minister.

Rodríguez Fabregat is now to have two colleagues on the Committee - Edmundo Sisto, who is leaving within a day or two for the United States en route to Palestine, and Oscar Secco Ellauri, who has been attached to the delegation and left by air for New York, with his wife, in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Sisto is a civil engineer who recently represented Uruguay, with the rank of Minister, at the inauguration of the new President of the Philippine Islands. He was also a member of the technical committee which went to Manila to supervise the arrival of the road-making machinery purchased by the Philippine Government from the United States on the termination of the war in the Pacific. I fancy he speaks quite passable "American"!

Secco Ellauri is a professor of History at the University of Montevideo, with a distinguished scholastic record. He has always shown himself very friendly to this Mission, and was one of the members of the first Council of the Anglo-Uruguayan Cultural Institute. His appointment has been received with much satisfaction by the vernacular press; and we, I think, may feel equally happy that he has been chosen, probably as the result of my suggestion to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Uruguay's "No. 2" delegate on the Palestine Committee. I am informed on good

authority/

The Honourable  
Sir Alexander Cadogan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61780





45-6

1947

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PALESTINE

E 5269

156

19 JUN

Registry Number

E 5269/40/31

FROM

Embassy  
Moscow

No.

Dated

448

Received in Registry

12. June  
19 -

Political Russian Press

Handwritten copy of article appearing in 'Red Star' of June 11, by J. Erskine, entitled 'Behind the Locked Curtains' describing book of same title, written by Harold Green, describing his work as Anglo-U.S. Committee of Enquiry.

Last Paper.

5268

(Minutes.)

References.

Copy C.O.  
Northern Dept. 24/6.

HB. 20/6

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4. P.O.  
June 23

(Action completed.)

50/16 25/6

(Index)

[Signature] 2/2/48

Next Paper.

E 5358

1	
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Reference:-  
FO 371 / 61780

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No. 448 ✓  
(403/93/47)

E 5269 E

157

HIS Majesty's Ambassador  
presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

*British.....Embassy.....*

*.....MOSCOW.....*

*.....12th June....., 1947*

*Reference to previous correspondence :*

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<u>RED STAR.</u> 11th June 1947.	"Behind The Silken Curtain" by I. Erokhin.

Copies to:- Jerusalem P/L No.U/N dated 12/6  
Washington, P/L No.89 " "



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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61780

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158

RED STAR

"BEHIND THE SILKEN CURTAIN" By I. Wrokhin

A Californian lawyer, Bartley Cram, has written a book "Behind the Silken Curtain" in which he describes his work as one of the six US representatives on the Anglo-American Commission for Palestine in 1945-46.

The book is published by the firm of Simon and Schuster, which writes in its foreword:

"It is quite possible to give this book the subtitle of 'The Education of a Liberal', or 'An American in Search of a Foreign Policy'. The book describes what an American, well acquainted with the relations of people and forces in the USA, discovered when he was able to penetrate the silken curtain of secret diplomacy, consorship and propaganda which conceals the problem of Palestine and the homeless displaced Jews of Europe."

Cram reports that behind the "silken curtain" he discovered how individual official representatives of the British Foreign Office and Colonial Office, and also of the US State Department, exploited the Palestine question as a cover for imperialistic aspirations and plans, and as a weapon in the struggle to set up a "cordon sanitaire" around the USSR. Cram became convinced that the majority of the British representatives on the Anglo-American Commission were extremely anti-Soviet. "They sought for Anglo-American unity not so much for the purpose of settling the problem we were examining, as to set up a bloc against the Soviet Union." While Cram hints that his US colleagues on the Commission were quite unprepared for the position that arose, he directly accuses certain elements of the US State Department of encouraging that British policy in every way.

Cram quotes many depositions by witnesses given to the Commission in Washington, London, Palestine and various displaced persons' camps in Germany and Austria. He describes fairly fully the discussions and debates at the meetings of the Commission and his own personal conversations with various people during the Commission's work.

For example, Cram relates that E. Wilson of the Near Eastern Division of the State Department told him on board the "Queen Elizabeth" before the Commission sailed for London: "If the Commission comes to a decision which will be regarded as too favourable to the Jews, an indignant Arab world may apply to the Soviet Union for support. The Commission must approach this question seriously." In reply to Cram's request that he explain the State Department's position on the Palestine question, Wilson said: "It is not always possible to make public confidential Department material. I can only say that our anxieties are shared by the British Foreign Office and Colonial Office."

Cram throws considerable light on the contents of the "Dossier of Confidential Correspondence on the Palestine Question" made available to the Anglo-American Commission by the Near Eastern Division of the State Department. According to Cram, it is clear from this dossier that from 15th September, 1938 on, every time the American Jews were openly given promises with regard to Palestine, the State Department at once sent notices to various Arab leaders proposing that they should not take any notice of those promises and declaring soothingly that the USA would take no steps towards changing the situation in Palestine. Cram indicates that although the US Under-Secretary of State Acheson rebutted similar accusations already made by Cram, he has still not replied to his open challenge to publish the documents in question.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61780

159

11th June, 1947

RED STAR (cont'd)

As another example of "Anglo-American collaboration" Cram indicates that while in London he learned that "two diplomats - one American and one British - are working diligently on the formation of a bloc of Central and South American countries to oppose the inclusion of the mandate terms in the projected agreement on trusteeship over Palestine. This means that with the adoption of trusteeship the task of setting up a Jewish national home will be considered completed. This would make the White Book law. I am not speaking about this intrigue on the basis of rumours: I saw a letter, of relevant contents, addressed to one of the South American groups."

Describing visits to various displaced persons' camps in Germany and his stay in Austria, Cram gives a clear picture of the grievous fate of these victims of Nazism. He reveals the anti-Semitism that he came up against, not only among Germans and Austrians but also among the British and American occupation forces. As a characteristic example, Cram tells of a British officer who was in charge of displaced persons in the British zone of Austria. The officer told Cram: "It is a great pity that the war did not last another two or three months. In that event it would have been all over with them. We should have had no problems ... I wish they had all been burned."

Cram accuses certain Arab leaders of playing into the hands of the British imperialists "seeking to preserve their authority which, as they know, depends upon their observance of the political line of the Colonial Office".

He contrasts this attitude with that of the progressive Arabs with whom he was able to talk in Cairo and Jerusalem. Discussing the solution of the Near Eastern problem, these Arabs speak of the democratisation of the Arab states, of the improvement of the living conditions of the Arab peoples and, above all, of the achievement of national independence and freedom from all imperialist interference whether British or American.

Other chapters in Cram's book deal with the vigilant investigation of the activity of the Anglo-American Commission by British intelligence agents in London, Palestine and Lausanne.

Cram declares that the basic conditions of the British mandate in Palestine have been violated. He lays the blame for the conflict between Arabs and Jews entirely on the shoulders of Britain. "We saw thousands of ordinary Jews" - he writes - "living in peace and harmony in Palestine".

With regard to American policy Cram declares: "It seems quite clear to me that the history of our foreign policy shows that whenever we refuse to act on behalf of freedom, we find ourselves faced with catastrophe. That was the case with the despatch of scrap iron to Japan; that was the case when we did not support the republican government of Spain. We can link our fate with the reactionary forces supporting the feudal system in the Arab countries in the hope that they will form, in the words of Billie (a Foreign Office specialist on Palestine affairs attached to the Commission as its British Secretary), a 'cordon sanitaire' against the Soviet Union; with the reactionary forces which consider that they can successfully continue in the future the same process of exploitation which was successful in the past. We can, however, link our fate with the progressive forces of the Near East ... Britain's dread of the Soviets places the equal sign between progress and Communism; it gives an attraction to Communism in the eyes of the exploited peoples of the Near East ... If America allows the British to lead her along the fatal path of maintaining the status quo, by supporting the feudalism of the past instead of the progress of the future, then in the final analysis both we and Britain will lose economically, strategically and morally."

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160

Section A

PART I

-13-

11th June, 1947

RED STAR (cont'd)

At the very beginning of the book, Cram writes that he learned that certain elements in the US State Department thrice protested against his appointment as a member of the Anglo-American Commission. Cram explains this by his "links with liberal circles", including his work as a special adviser on Negro labour affairs under the Committee on Fair Employment Practice set up by President Roosevelt, and chiefly by his open attacks upon US policy with regard to Franco Spain.

(1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> columns) (Full translation) RED STAR 11.6.47.

SOME PAPERS

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE

PARIS 10th June TASS. The strike of French railway workers continues. The National Federation of Railwaymen has again expressed readiness to enter into negotiations with the Government to discuss the demands it has put forward. The France Presse agency reports that as a sign of solidarity, the Algiers railwaymen have decided to declare a 24-hour strike from midnight on 10th June. If the demands of the Algiers railwaymen are not satisfied, adds the agency, the strike will be continued.

In connection with the cessation of railway traffic, 50 trains laden with coal are standing in the coal centres of northern France. Moreover, 100 Liberty ships are blocked in the port of Cherbourg as the cargo of coal cannot be delivered to the consignees.

There has been a resumption of the strike at a number of enterprises in the gas and electrical industry. In particular, workers are on strike at the gas works and power stations supplying the suburbs of Paris - Clichy and La Villette - and the suburb of St. Germain. According to the France Presse agency, the output of current from the Paris power stations has been reduced by 40 to 50 per cent.

In the provinces, power station and gas workers are on strike as from today in Marseilles, Montpellier, St. Etienne, Maubeuge and Toulouse.

The France Presse agency indicates that the new wave of strikes in the gas and electrical industry is called forth by the rejection by the Government of the proposal to increase wages by 10 per cent and to grant workers non-recurring assistance, put forward by the member of the State Council, Grunenbaum-Ballen, who was chosen as arbitrator with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

(40 lines) (PR. & IZV.) SOME PAPERS 11.6.47.

RED STAR

US BOMBERS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN

LONDON 10th June TASS. The Press Association agency reports that 9 US "B-29" "Flying Fortress" bombers arrived in Britain on 9th June and landed at an aerodrome at Marham in Norfolk.

(6 lines) RED STAR 11.6.47.

RED STAR

IMPENDING MANOEUVRES OF US AIRBORNE DETACHMENTS

NEW YORK 10th June TASS. According to the UP Washington correspondent, the US Army has announced that in the Pinecamp area in New York State exercises will be held in the coming winter on parachute jumps on to a snow-covered height, with 2,000 parachutists of the 82nd Airborne Division taking part, for the purpose of investigating the possibility of building air bases under arctic conditions. During the first operation it is proposed to drop not only parachutists but bulldozers also. The first detachments to be dropped will then prepare a landing strip and transport aircraft will bring up additional troops, equipment and material for servicing a powerful base which is to be defended by anti-aircraft guns. (19 lines) RED STAR 11.6.47.

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Reference:-

**FO 371** / **61780**

161  
END

Section A

PART I

-14-

11th June, 1947

SOME PAPERS

CONGRESS OF ITALIAN TRADE UNIONS

ROME 10th June, TASS. The first congress of trade unions

affiliated to the Italian General Confederation of Labour concluded its work in Florence on the 8th June. A single resolution was adopted formulating the main points and demands of the Confederation in its struggle to secure an increase in real wages for the workers, to secure the democratic revival of the country and against inflation, a high cost of living and speculation.

The debate on the report of the Secretary of the Confederation, di Vittorio, continued throughout 5 days. The majority of speeches discussed the demands of the workers, radical questions affecting the trade union movement and the material position of all categories of Italian workers and of the unemployed. One point on which speakers of all shades agreed was that the trade unions should go over from the struggle to secure an increase in nominal wages to a struggle for an increase in real wages by means of agreed action and demands aimed against the high cost of living and inflation. The question of the right of all categories of workers to declare strikes and of the right of the Confederation to take action in defence of democratic liberties and republican institutions (clause 9 of the Charter) was supported by all trends with the exception of the Christian Democrats, who aimed at the annulment of this clause.

Delegations from the trade unions of Rumania and Poland arrived in Florence after the opening of the Congress and transmitted greetings to Italian workers from the workers of their countries.

The Congress despatched a telegram to the Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions expressing gratitude for the attention shown to the Italian trade union movement and for the election of di Vittorio as Deputy Secretary of the Federation.

The Congress adopted a resolution of protest against the criminal Franco regime and requested the World Federation of Trade Unions to take steps to help the Spanish workers in their struggle against fascism.

On the 7th June a concluding speech was made by di Vittorio, who emphasised that the first congress had resulted in the consolidation of the trade union unity of the Italian workers. "The course of the debates themselves, also the differences of opinion, which manifested themselves during discussion, merely confirmed that the Confederation is so democratic an organisation that it can serve as an example to many parties and even to Parliament...The reactionary press expressed the hope that Italian trade union unity would be liquidated just as the three-party system had been liquidated in the Government. This, however, did not happen..."

A new Guiding Committee was entrusted with the task of making a final draft of the Charter of the Confederation, a considerable part of whose clauses are subject to amendment. Only article 9 of the Charter and the article dealing with the structure of guiding organs were put to the vote.

Despite the opposition of the Christian Democratic element, which demanded a formal proviso regarding the inadmissibility of the "intervention of the Confederation in purely political questions", the Congress approved by an overwhelming majority of votes the drafting of clause 9, agreed between the Communist and Socialist elements and supported by the Saragat party, the Republicans and members of the "party of Action":

"The Italian Confederation of Labour must take a line in political questions, which concern not this or that party but all the workers as a whole, namely, the defence of the Republic, the development of democracy and popular liberties, social legislation, the revival and economic development of the country. In view of its exceptional character possible action by the trade union organisation with regard to these questions may take place only by decision of the controlling organ of the organisation concerned, a decision adopted as a result of a regular convening of this organ by a majority of three-quarters of the votes of the members present".

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